

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1859.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

THE LIVERPOOL INNOCENTS.

It is not surprising that there should be men so "green," so innocent, or so impudent as the four merchants of Liverpool who have lately taken it upon themselves to write to the Emperor of the French, to ask him his intentions with regard to England. But it is surprising that the Emperor should have had the condescension to answer them. The "three tailors of Tooley-street" have long been celebrated in song and story. But they have been pushed off the board. They have disappeared into the dim regions of fable and mythology; and four living men sit upon stools to represent, *vice* the three tailors superseded, the ignorant presumption that is to be found in England as well as in other communities. Hereafter, when a period has to be rounded in a speech, the "four muffs of Liverpool" will come glibly to the tongue of the Parliamentary or platform orator. The late facetious and Rev. Sydney Smith first made the world acquainted with the uses of the "foolometer." Little did he think that such a bunch of his favourite instruments would be found when they were wanted among the merchants of Liverpool who congregate in that square so dear to men of business where stands the statue of Nelson.

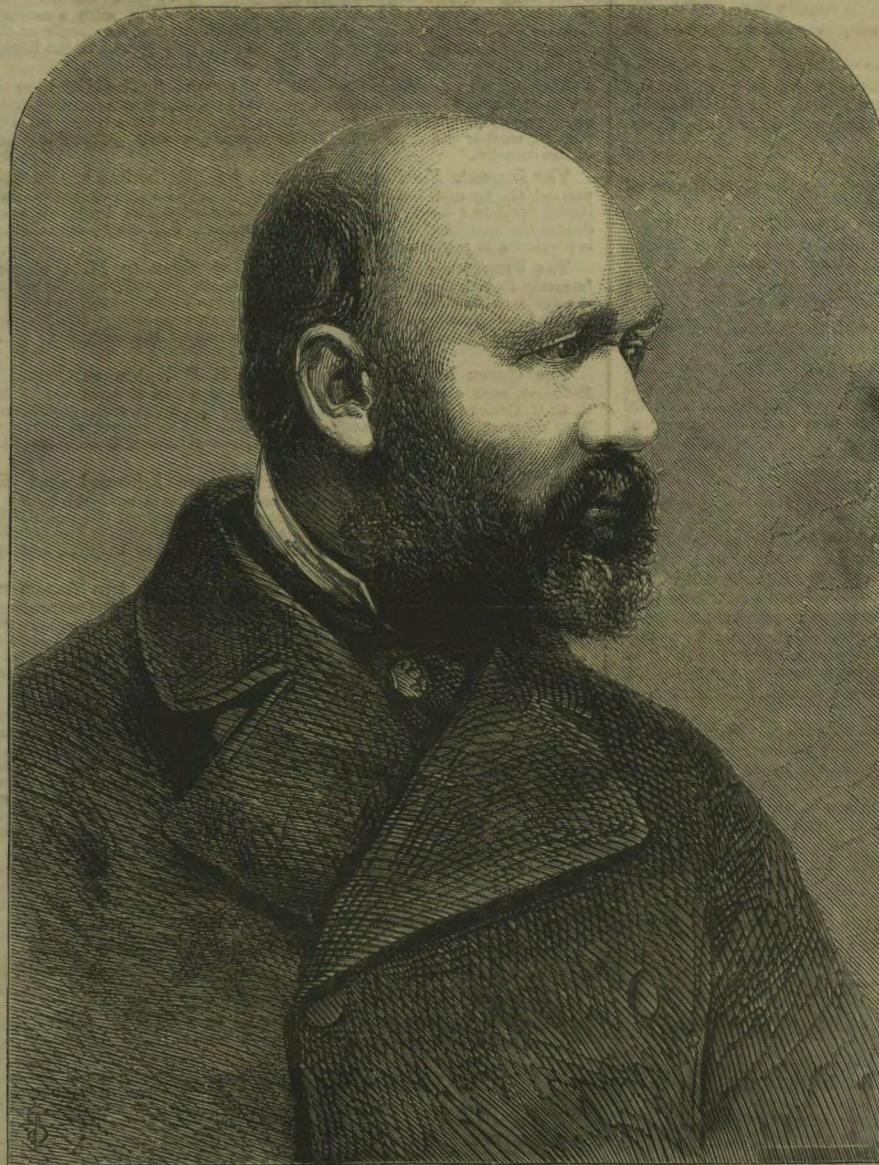
But, though we are surprised that the Emperor should deign to answer such shallow and unauthorised busybodies, we are not surprised—an answer being presumed—that it should have taken the form it did. The Emperor, not having thrown the epistle into his waste-paper basket, or lighted his cigar with it, could not answer it in any way but one. He could but state that no word or

act of his could permit a doubt of his sentiments, and that his conduct, invariably the same, had not ceased for a moment to show him in the light of a faithful and irreproachable ally. It was just as natural, under the circumstances, that the Emperor should snub his correspondents for their "great fear and great confidence"—[perhaps "impertinence" would have been the better word]—and treat with something like ridicule the epidemic alarms which formerly spread throughout the country with regard to a possible, even if improbable, French invasion. It was equally befitting to his Majesty, presuming always that an answer was necessary, that he should dwell upon the community of perils about to be shared in China by the soldiers of Great Britain and France, and cite it as a proof of the cordiality of the existing alliance and of the unlikelihood of its rupture.

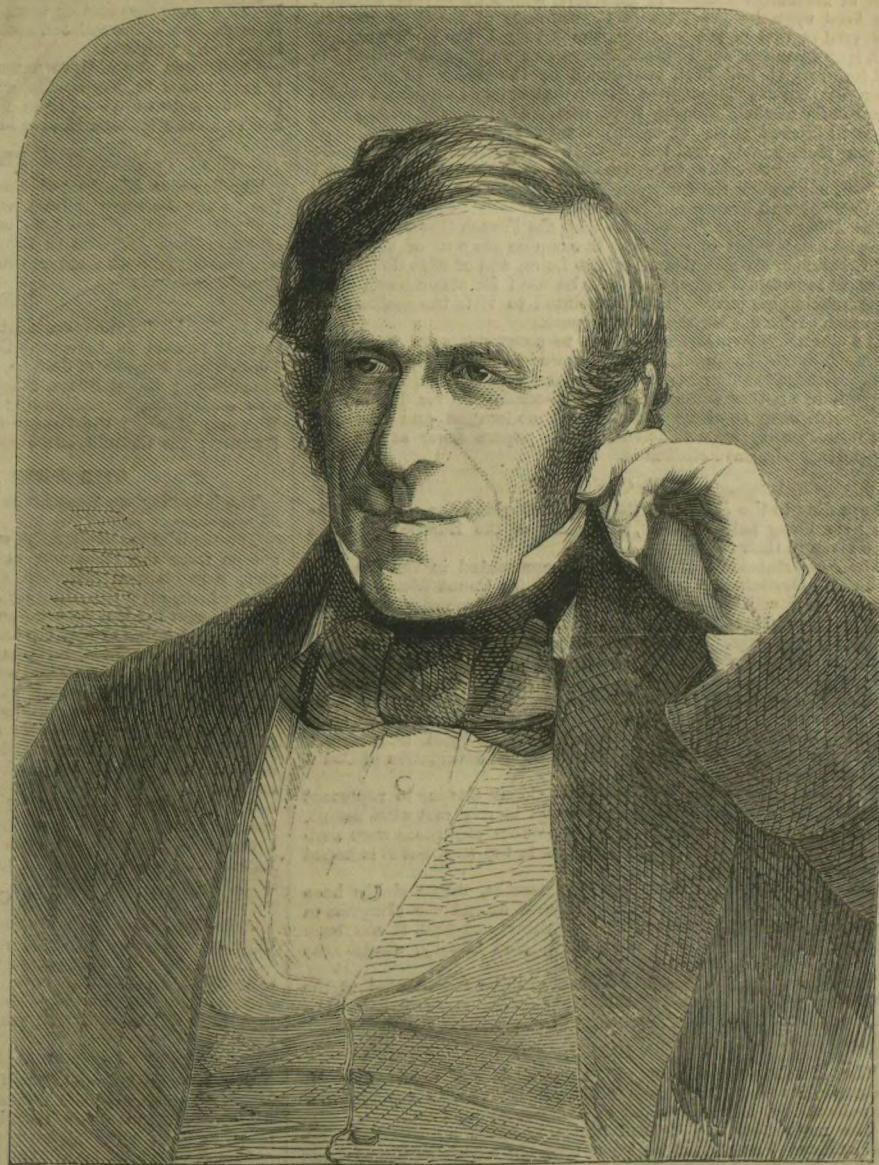
Yet, notwithstanding the undoubted truth of the facts and the cogency of the arguments in the Imperial letter, the real state of the case as between France and Great Britain is not popularly understood in either country. The Emperor states that "great nations should appreciate and not fear each other;" and it is precisely because public opinion in this nation appreciates France, and does not fear it, that successive Governments have found it wise and expedient, as well as friendly, to increase our naval defences, and to encourage the formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps. That a citizen should bolt his door and put up his shutters at night, or even that he should have a loaded revolver in his bedroom, is no imputation upon the character of his next-door neighbour, and no just cause of offence to any living creature. This is all that Great Britain has done, or wishes to do; and the Govern-

ment of France, so far from taking umbrage at the fact, should rejoice at having a neighbour who is so friendly, so prudent, and so strong.

And there is a still deeper motive for the purely defensive measures on the part of Great Britain which public opinion demands, and which reason justifies, which may not strike either the Emperor of the French or the French people with equal force, but which are palpable to us on our side of the Channel. And in stating the case we shall endeavour to do so with the utmost respect for the Emperor. We do not believe that he wishes to invade England. He knows our indomitable energy, our pride, our wealth, our patriotism; and that in so desperate a struggle we should convulse the world, and bring forces into activity as compared with which all the force of a French army would be but as one poor Philistine against the unshorn Sampson. He knows, also, that the friendship and alliance of Great Britain are the surest guarantees that exist out of France for the stability of his throne and dynasty. He speaks the simple truth when he reiterates his loyalty, both of word and deed, towards this country. Whence, then, a Frenchman may ask, arises the distrust of his intentions which prevails in England? We answer that the distrust is not of Napoleon III. as a man, but of Napoleon III. as a great military Emperor and irresponsible Autocrat. Were he simply Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the French Republic, governing by the consent and with the aid of a National or Representative Assembly, freely elected by the French people, the distrust would cease to exist. Were he, as Louis Philippe was, a constitutional Sovereign, kept in check



JOHN PHILLIP, ESQ., R.A.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKINS.
SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 560.



SYDNEY SMIRKE, ESQ., R.A.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.
SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 560.

ly Peers and Deputies holding the strings of the national purse, the people of Great Britain would not attach such immense importance to his slightest word, or watch with such inconvenient anxiety his lightest movements. It is because his power is virtually absolute that his neighbours—not alone in our islands, but in Germany—do not feel themselves secure, and that they take the precaution of arming themselves. He may be our excellent friend, but he is mortal, and may die to-morrow; and who knows who shall be his successor, and what that successor may do? Nay, more than this, it is not alone his life but his reason that is uncertain. Were not Charles XII. and Peter the Great maddened by pride, anger, and ambition? And in our own day was not the reason of the Czar Nicholas—a man of a clear head and a sagacious mind—thrown off its balance by the temptations of a too splendid opportunity? Again we say it, it is not the person but the office of the Emperor that renders it prudent on the part of this nation to be strong, and to keep strong, and to be prepared amid a crowd of armed nations to hold its own against any assailant. There is no necessity for war between France and England. There was no necessity on the 1st of January last for war between France and Austria. It was a matter of caprice, or of coveted glory, or of political calculation; but Great Britain, without being afraid, and fully appreciating both France and the Emperor, will and must secure herself against either caprice or the desire of glory on the one side, and against the consequences of political calculation on the other.

The Emperor's letter to the Liverpool innocents leaves the question exactly where it stood. Great Britain and France are friends and allies as heretofore. Long may they remain so in the interest of both, and in that of the civilised world!

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, Empress, Prince Imperial, and all the Court left Compiegne and returned to Paris on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, to take up their residence at the Tuilleries for the winter.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday contains the following list of nominations of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to Foreign Courts:—Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne to Berlin; M. de Talleyrand to Turin; M. de Jartiges to Holland; Count Mercier to the United States of America; M. de Damremont to Sweden; M. Baudin to Denmark; Count Rémy de Comminges Guitau to Portugal; Count Reiset to Hesse Darmstadt and Nassau; M. de Bourès to Greece; Marquis de Banville to Bavaria; Baron de la Malaret to Hanover; and M. Sampayo to Hesse Electoral.

The Juge d'Instruction has decided that there is no ground for further proceedings in the affair of M. Girardin's pamphlet, entitled "Napoleon et l'Europe." The copies seized by the police have been returned.

The trial concerning the publication of the apocryphal letter in the *Ami de la Religion* terminated on Wednesday. Its responsible editor, the Abbé Sisson, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 1000 francs, and the printer to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs.

The Minister of Marine has addressed a despatch to the maritime prefects at the seaports, instructing them that quartermasters and seamen inscribed on the maritime register who shall have completed a period of forty months' service on the 31st of the present month shall be immediately discharged and sent home, whatever may be the period of service accomplished since the last levy.

It is stated that orders have been given for the immediate construction of four floating batteries on a new model.

Regarding the attack and counter attack between a Moroccan fort and a portion of the French squadron, of which mention was made last week, we have the following information:—Admiral Romain Desfosses, on board the *Bretagne*, off Algesiras, reports that on the 25th of November the vessel *St. Louis*, whilst displaying her flag, was fired upon by the forts at the entrance of the River Tetuan. Informed of this in the evening, the Admiral, the next morning, with four steamers, and in three quarters of an hour, destroyed the two forts, which had been abandoned by the Moors. The *Pays* is assured "that the Governor of Tetuan has ordered the arrest of the Commander of the Moroccan forts, who, acting without orders, has rendered himself guilty of an unjust aggression against a nation at peace with Morocco," and the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, confirming the report, adds—"We have every reason to believe that this isolated fact will not hinder the continuance of the good understanding now existing between France and Morocco."

The *Mémorial de la Loire* states that the French Government has named a commission of engineers to examine the coal of the mines of St. Etienne, the department of the Loire, and of Rive de Gier, in order to ascertain whether they can be used for steam navigation. A commission has already been appointed to visit the coalfields in the north of France for the same purpose.

The French journals have begun to comment upon the reply returned by M. Mocquard, in the Emperor Louis Napoleon's name, to the letter of the four Liverpool merchants—a translation of which is given in another column. The semi-official *Patrie* deems it a remarkable instance of magnanimity and moderation, and conceives that it must allay apprehensions. Some papers sneer at the correspondents who have elicited it.

THE CONGRESS.

According to the *Pays* and the *Patrie*, England has agreed to the Congress being held at Paris, and most of the European Powers have given in their adhesion.

The *Nord* states that Russia will be represented in the Congress by Prince Gortschakoff and Count Kisseloff; Count Walowski will preside, and will be accompanied by M. de Banville or M. de Bourqueney; Prussia has appointed M. de Schleinitz and M. de Poutrelles; Austria, Count de Rechberg and Prince Metternich; Naples, Count Ludolf; and Spain, Portugal, and Sweden, their usual representatives at Paris. The *Nord* does not profess to be able to give the names of the English representatives, but inclines to the Earl of Clarendon and Lord Cowley. It is certain, according to the *Nord*, that Piedmont will be represented by M. Desambrois, but there are many obstacles in the way of the nomination of Count Cavour as his colleague.

The *Staffetta* says:—"The choice of Count Cavour to represent Piedmont at the ensuing Congress has not merely met with assent, but even given satisfaction in a quarter where objections were anticipated. There are still some difficulties in the way, but it is hoped they will be got over."

The *Times* announces that Lord Palmerston, whose claims have been strongly urged in its columns, cannot attend the Congress in consequence of his duties as Prime Minister, and that it has been decided that our representative at Paris, Earl Cowley, shall be the chief English Plenipotentiary.

The report that the Pope has consented to be represented at the approaching Congress, and that his Holiness had appointed Cardinal Antonelli First Plenipotentiary, is said to be without foundation.

ITALY.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a decree nominating M. Desambrois as Minister Plenipotentiary of Sardinia to the Emperor Napoleon. M. Desambrois left on Wednesday for Paris.

The news from the Central States is made up of telegraphic despatches. From Turin we learn that the separate Governments of the provinces of Parma, Modena, and the Romagna are suppressed from the 8th of December. These provinces will have one sole Government, with a Ministry sitting at Modena, and a Legislative Commission and Commander of the Military Forces of the Line

sitting at Bologna. Baron Ricasoli has arrived at Turin, and has had a long conference with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The affair of the delegation of the Regency of Central Italy to M. Buoncompagni has been arranged to the satisfaction of all parties. M. Buoncompagni will proceed immediately to Florence, with the rank of Governor-General of the Provinces of Central Italy. The functions of the Governor-General will extend to the command of the military forces of the line, and to the relations of Central Italy with Piedmont and the foreign Powers. Of the three members of the National Assembly who conveyed to Turin the vote respecting the Regency, one (M. Coppi) has returned to Florence; the second (M. Galeotti) has gone to Modena, whither he has been summoned in haste; and the third (M. Fabrizi) remains at Turin as official Chargé d'Affaires of Tuscany.

The session of the Council of State at Rome has been opened by the President, Cardinal di Pietro. The financial Consulta was received last Saturday by the Pope, and Cardinal Savelli, its President, frankly explained the wishes of the Assembly. His Holiness replied that he will consider what steps are necessary to give satisfaction.

News received from Palermo to the 27th of November states that the Commander Maniscalco, Director-General of the Sicilian Police, had been stabbed whilst walking with his wife and children in the place of the Cathedral. The wound inflicted was very severe, but probably not mortal. The assassin escaped.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

On the 30th of November a considerable Moorish force attacked the redoubt to the right of the Spanish encampment before Ceuta, but were repulsed by the division Grasset, directed by Marshal O'Donnell, the Commander-in-Chief. One hundred and twenty men of the Spanish army were put *hors de combat*. The losses of the enemy were far more numerous.

The Madrid journals of the 1st state that the last accounts from Morocco set forth that the Moors and Spaniards, after the combat of the 30th ult., remained within three-quarters of a league of each other, but that the Moors had taken up a strong position on some heights. Another detachment of seventy-three wounded had arrived at Algesiras. The dispatch of troops from Spain to Morocco was continuing. The *Iberia* states that several foreign officers had obtained permission to serve in the army in Africa. The *Gazette* publishes another set of addresses to the Queen from the Bishops and Chapters expressing approbation of the war. The number of Moors who attacked Serallo on the 22nd ult. is estimated at about 14,000. They left more than 500 dead on the field of battle. The loss of the Spaniards amounted to fifty men put *hors de combat*. Private letters state that the Moors had 1000 killed in the affair of the 25th. On the side of the Spaniards, the battalion of Chasseurs of Madrid particularly suffered, and lost its Colonel and several of its officers.

Since commencing operations against the Moors the Spaniards have had 88 killed, 644 wounded, and 73 contused.

In consequence of the destruction of the *Genova* steamer by fire, the submarine telegraph cable which was to have been placed across the Strait of Gibraltar has been destroyed.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from California and British Columbia state that General Scott has arrived from San Francisco at Portland, whence General Harney, who is supposed to be offended at his supersession, almost immediately departed. All the British vessels of war, with the exception of the corvette *Satellite*, have been withdrawn from San Juan Island. The Secretary of War received on November 25 the following despatch from Lieut.-General Scott, dated Straits of Eca, and sent by way of Leavenworth:—"Two days ago I dispatched from Fort Townsend a communication to Governor Douglas, proposing a temporary adjustment of the existing difficulties on the basis suggested by the President to me. There has been no answer yet, but there is no doubt the proposition will be accepted. Everything is tranquil in the island."

The *Boston Journal* says of Senator Sumner, who returned from Europe by the *Canada*, that he returns from his trip in health and spirits. It is his intention to take his seat in the Senate at the opening of the next Session of Congress. George S. Hillard, Esq., arrived home by the same steamer which took Mr. Sumner.

Harper Ferry is now the most exciting station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The passengers, as the trains stop, peer eagerly out of the windows. The sale of pikes has become a regular business, and the prevailing cry for a time was, "Buy an Ossawatomie!" A bogus article of pike was invented by a shrewd speculator in popular frenzies, and pikes costing twenty-five cents readily brought two and three dollars. The railroad company finally interdicted the sale, for it became a nuisance.

The United States' Government had reconsidered its determination to send troops to Brownsville, and had determined to countermand the movement of troops from Fort Leavenworth and Fort Monroe, and to leave Northern Mexico in the possession of its proper owners.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian *Moniteur* of Monday announces the appointment of Lieutenant-General von Roos as Minister of War.

The *Schlesische Zeitung* states that five of the Prussian Ministers of State have declared in favour of admitting Jews to all public functions, while the other five Ministers are opposed to such a change.

DENMARK.

The *Dagblad* announces that the new Ministry has been provisionally formed as follows:—Councillor Rottwitt, President of the Council and Minister of Justice, and also, *ad interim*, for Holstein and Lauenburg; Baron Blixen Finck, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and also, *ad interim*, for Schleswig; Major-General Thestrup, Minister of War and Marine; the Councillor of State Westenholz, Minister of Finance; the Chamberlain Jessen, Minister of the Interior.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

The following are some items of West Indian news brought by the *Shannon*:

The Legislature of Jamaica was opened on the 1st ult. by a long speech from the Governor, in which the organisation of a militia force first claimed attention, and demands were made under that head which, says the *Morning Journal*, "we should not be unprepared for, with the fact before us of similar requirements having been signified to the sister colonies." Immigration occupied a large space in the Viceregal address. Not only had immigration from China and India been placed on a satisfactory footing, but there was some prospect of the immigration of free coloured labourers from the Canadas being also established.

The Barbadoes Legislature continued in recess. Writs had not yet been issued for a new election. There was no general news of interest. Rain had fallen in abundance, and the canes were in prime condition.

The health of the island of St. Thomas was good, and the fever cases in the harbour were on the decrease. The weather had been changeable. There had been plenty of rain, which should bring forward the canes in Porto Rico, St. Croix, &c.

CHINA.

A fire broke out in the Queen's-road, Hong-Kong, on the 19th of October, and property of the value of 100,000 dollars was burnt.

The *James Hartley* steamer was lost on the rocks eighty miles from Hong-Kong. The crew and treasure were saved. The ship *Inkerman*, of London, has also been lost.

A party of the 68th Regiment had arrived at Hong-Kong from Calcutta.

AUSTRALIA.

The Victoria Parliament was opened on the 13th of October, and Mr. Murphy was elected Speaker without opposition. The want-of-confidence debate was to commence on the 18th of October, and a majority against the Ministers was thought to be certain.

From Sydney we learn that the quarter's revenue has increased £90,000. Exchange for sixty days at par. The capital of the Bank of New South Wales has been increased fifty per cent. Government debentures are easy. A resolution against the separation of Moreton Bay has been carried in Council.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) morning:

TOULON, Dec. 8.—The *Dryade* alone had sailed for China on the 5th instant. The greater part of the remaining vessels are getting under way for the same destination.

PARIS, Thursday.—The adhesion of Spain to the Congress has been received, and M. Mon will be her second Plenipotentiary. Baron Schleinitz will, it is asserted, decidedly sit at the Congress as representative of Prussia. Lord Brougham has left for Cannes, where he will stay during the winter.

MARSEILLES, Thursday.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 30th ultimo. A Ministerial crisis had been brought about by the dissensions between Fuad Pacha and Riza Pacha. Fuad had tendered his resignation, which was refused by the Sultan; but a permanent agreement between the two Ministers appeared impossible. Fuad Pacha was the only Minister who continued to oppose the Suez Canal. M. Thouvenel and Baron Prokesch (the Ambassadors of France and Austria) had made joint representations in favour of M. de Lesseps, and the adhesion of the other Continental Powers to his scheme was expected, as the language of their Ambassadors was extremely favourable. The Grand Vizier was endeavouring to work out reforms, but the insufficiency of the means at the disposal of the Treasury. The retention of from twenty to thirty per cent of the salaries of the employés in the superior public establishments, and the taxation of licences, had been ordered.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND THE LIVERPOOL MERCHANTS.

FOUR Liverpool merchants—Messrs. Shaw, Mellor, Irving, and Gaskell—wrote about a fortnight ago a letter to the Emperor of the French asking his intentions respecting England. A letter, of which the following is a translation, has been received in reply from M. Mocquard, in the name of the Emperor of the French:

"Palace of the Tuilleries, Nov. 30.
"Gentlemen,—You have directly addressed the Emperor 'to know what were his intentions with respect to England.' Great fear and great confidence can only explain this step. On the one hand, you are affected with an imaginary disease, which seems to have attacked your country with the rapidity of an epidemic. On the other, you count on the loyalty of him from whom you ask an answer. Yet it was easy for yourselves to give that answer, if you had coolly examined the real cause of your apprehensions. That cause you would have found only in all the din excited among your countrymen by the most chimerical of alarms; for, up to the present moment, in no circumstance whatever is there a word of the Emperor or an act which would permit of a doubt respecting his sentiments, and, consequently, his intentions, towards your country. His conduct, invariably the same, has not for a moment ceased to be that of a faithful and irreproachable ally. That which he has been is wished (and on his behalf I declare to you) to continue to be. In proof of the fact you have the approaching community of distant perils between your soldiers and ours. Thus, henceforth completely reassured, combat an error which is too extended. Great nations are made to esteem and not to fear each other."

"Receive, Gentlemen, the assurance, &c.,

"MOCQUARD,

"Secretary to the Emperor and Chief of the Cabinet."

The Chief Justice of Ceylon is dead. There is great scarcity of labour in the island, and trade is dull.

The first train, consisting of an engine and single carriage, passed over the Victoria-bridge at Montreal on the 24th ult.

Three Englishmen have been shot in New Caledonia, being in arms against the Government.

Proceedings connected with the election at Louvain, in Belgium, have given rise to a very angry debate in the Belgian Legislature, in the course of which one of the ex-Ministers, Nothomb, openly challenged his successor, Frère Orban, to a duel.

Advices from Nice state that the Empress Dowager of Russia, having expressed a desire to see Garibaldi during his late visit there, the General at once repaired to the Imperial residence, and had a lengthened interview with her Majesty.

M. Jocteau, the representative of Sardinia in Switzerland, has presented the city of Zurich, in the name of his Sovereign, with a magnificent copy of the "Galleria Reale di Turin Illustrata," as a souvenir of the Congress of Zurich. This valuable present will be deposited in the Library of the city.

The *Correspondencia* of Madrid says:—"The Duchess of Malskoff, our fair countrywoman, expects to give an heir to Marshal Piessier next February. The Marchioness de la Paniga and the Marchioness de Caledsa, mother and sister of the Duchess, will probably proceed to Paris on the occasion."

The Brussels *Nord* asserts that the English Cabinet has recently pressed the Spanish Government for payment of the value of the warlike stores furnished by England for the support of Queen Isabella's cause during the Spanish civil war. The *Nord* also adds that the Spanish Cabinet is preparing to pay the money.

The Emperor of the French has just given to M. Aladene, formerly French Consul at Nice, an estate worth 300,000*l.*, as a return for the services rendered by that gentleman when Lieutenant of Infantry to Prince Louis Napoleon, whose cause he zealously supported. The Emperor had already given a handsome dower to one of the daughters of M. Aladene.

The Queen has approved of Mr. D. R. B. Upton as Consul at Bathurst, west coast of Africa, for the United States of America; of Mr. C. H. G. Cramer as Consul at Singapore for the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; of Don Francisco de Uncilla as Vice-Consul at Liverpool for the Queen of Spain; and of Mr. J. V. Agnew as Consul at Madras for the King of Sweden and Norway.

By the Brazilian mail-steamer we are informed that the squadron of General Urquiza had forced the passage near the island of Martin Garcia, and that a battle had been fought between Urquiza and the army of Buenos Ayres. The Buenos Ayreans were beaten, and were in full flight towards the town, leaving the country open to Urquiza, who was marching towards Buenos Ayres.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa publishes two documents found in the archives of Bologna, and referring to acts of the Government before the war in Italy. In the first Cardinal Bernetti gives orders that the political prisoners shall be removed to distant and unhealthy localities; and, in the second, Cardinal Spinola directs that the bastinado shall be employed as a means of correction for children sent to prison on the charge of vagrancy.

On the mountain Isel, near Innspruck, a monument to Andreas Hofer is about to be erected. The design is Gothic, and the interior will form a sort of mausoleum, and contain the busts of the Emperors Francis I., Ferdinand I., and Francis Joseph I.; of the Archdukes Johann and Karl Ludwig, of Andreas Hofer, and the Freiherrn von Rossbach. Marble slabs will be fixed on the walls with the names of the defenders of Tyrol in 1809, 1848, and 1859. The centre of the hall will be occupied by the bust of Andreas Hofer, on a pedestal nine feet high, of the first commander of the Kaiser-Yager Regiment.

DEATH OF THE POLISH PRINCESS SAPIEHA.—This Princess, mother-in-law of Prince Adam Czartoryski, died in Paris on the 25th of last month in the eighty-sixth year of her age. The deceased, who belonged to the most illustrious families of Poland, was born in 1772. Her father, Count Andrew Zamoyiski, Grand Chancellor of the Crown of Poland, enjoyed the reputation of being the most noble and upright character of the reign of Stanislas Augustus. In 1794 the Princess married, at Zam

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

From the official report we learn that, to Nov. 19, there had been 40,500 rifle corps volunteers enrolled in England and Scotland.

The *Suffolk Chronicle* states that during the recent practice off Harwich the Armstrong guns hit at five miles distance.

Fifty-seven ships of the Royal Navy, mounting 2279 guns, are at present in commission on home stations; and on foreign stations there are 149 ships and 2935 guns.

The *Princess Royal*, 91, screw, Captain the Hon. Thomas Baillie, was paid off at Portsmouth on Monday. She passed inspection by the officials of the dockyard and steam reserve in a manner highly creditable to her officers.

On Thursday evening an artilleryman was placed under arrest at Woolwich Garrison on a charge of striking a non-commissioned officer. Whilst in the guard-room the prisoner inflicted a severe wound upon his throat. He was immediately conveyed to the Royal Ordnance Hospital, where he received every attention; but the unfortunate man, who had, previous to the offence named, borne a good character in the regiment, expired on Saturday last from the effects of the wound.

Major-General John Bloomfield, Inspector-General of Royal Artillery, attended by Brevet Major C. C. Teesdale, C.B., Aide-de-Camp, and accompanied by Colonel H. Pester, commanding Royal Artillery in the Western District, inspected the fortifications at Devonport last Saturday morning, had the guns manned, and put the soldiers through the manual exercise. General Bloomfield called on Port Admiral Sir B. Reynolds in the afternoon, and in the evening made a preliminary visit to Plymouth citadel, where he exercised the artillerymen on Monday last.

THE MUTINIES PROCEEDINGS ON BOARD THE "PRINCESS ROYAL."—The remaining 108 seamen belonging to her Majesty's ship *Princess Royal* who were charged with being concerned in the recent mutinous outbreak were yesterday week found guilty of the offence of being "present at a mutiny and not using their efforts to suppress it," and were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour. A gratifying circumstance in connection with this unfortunate affair deserves record. During the disturbances the rioters released a sailor who had been sentenced to receive forty-eight lashes, imprisonment, forfeiture of pay, and dismissal from service, for assaulting the Second Master of the *Princess Royal*. Notwithstanding the terrible fate which was hanging over him, the poor fellow refused to take part in the outbreak, placing himself under the sentries, and making no effort whatever to escape from his horrible doom. His conduct in this respect was noticed with approbation by the Court-martial, and we rejoice to find that the Lords of the Admiralty have recommended her Majesty to grant him a full pardon.

A dinner was given on Thursday week to the non-commissioned officers and men of the 84th Regiment, now stationed at Sheffield, in acknowledgment of the gallant services which they rendered to the country during the recent mutiny in India. A similar compliment, it will be recollect, was paid to the officers of this regiment a few weeks ago by the Cutlers' Company. The entertainment was provided by public subscription, and the matter was so heartily taken up that the whole of the funds were at once subscribed by the gentlemen to whom circulars were sent. The dinner was provided in the riding-school at the barracks, which was lighted by a variety of beautiful gas devices and most artistically decorated with evergreens, &c. About 640 men sat down to the repast, and the Master Cutler (R. Jackson, Esq.), the Vicar (Dr. Sale), and a number of the principal gentry presided at the tables. Some of the officers and other gentlemen also assisted in waiting. The surplus funds are being devoted to the purchase of a number of beautiful spring knives, in course of manufacture, for presentation to the men who underwent actual service in India.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil of the Right Hon. Edward Jervis Viscount St. Vincent, of Meaford Hall, Stone, Stafford, were proved in the principal Registry of the Court of Probate on the 22nd of November by the Hon. Mary Anne Dyce Sombre, the daughter, and the Hon. Edward Swynfen Jervis, the son, the executors. The personality was sworn under £25,000. He has bequeathed to his son Edward the vase presented to him by the Aston tenantry, to be held as a heirloom with the Aston Hall estate, together with four silver dishes and covers with the Earl's crest, the bust of the late Earl St. Vincent, and allows him to make a selection of furniture from Meaford Hall. Leaves to his daughter, Mrs. Dyce Sombre, for her life, the portrait of himself presented to him by his kind neighbours and friends; and to his grandson, the present Viscount, as heirloom with the Meaford Hall estate; and leaves to his said daughter his horses, dogs, and other domestic animals, in confidence that she will not kill them so long as they can enjoy themselves. All his letters, papers, fossils, and seals he leaves to his son Edward, and daughter, Mrs. Dyce Sombre. He bequeaths his old red china (except a large dish having the arms theron) to his said son, daughter, and grandson, as well as all the wines and liquors, to divide amongst them. To his daughter Maria, the wife of Dr. George Wilkie, M.D., he leaves £100 a year, and one-half to the husband should he survive her. His son Edward, and his two daughters, Mary Anne and Maria, may make a selection from his library. There are many specific and pecuniary legacies to his family and friends. The residue of the furniture, plate, and other effects at Meaford Hall, he leaves to his grandson, the present Viscount; and devises to his said grandson his real estates at Stone, except such part as he has left by the codicil to his son Edward, whom he has appointed residuary legatee of both the real and personal estates.

The will and codicil of Henry Raphael, Esq., of Tavistock-square, was proved in London, on the 26th of November, by three of the executors—John Raphael, the brother, Abraham Nathan Myers, of Finsbury-place, and Solomon Hyam Tabor—Henry Lewis Raphael, the nephew, also an executor, having renounced. The personality was sworn under £100,000. He has bequeathed to his wife the interest of £10,000, with the household furniture and effects and a portion of the plate, and an immediate legacy of £500; and has left legacies to his brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces, immediate and reversionary. Has left instructions with his executors to give to charitable and religious institutions a sum of £300, but not to exceed nineteen guineas to any one, and to give nineteen guineas to the poor, to be at their discretion. The residue of his property he leaves to his brother, John Raphael. The will was made in December, 1858, and the codicil on the 16th of March, 1859.

The will of William James Felix Tollermache, Esq., late of Ham House, Surrey, was proved in London by his uncle, the Hon. Frederick James Tollermache, M.P. for Grantham, and the Rev. Jacob Montague Mason, M.A., Rector of Silk-Willoughby, Lincoln, the joint executors, who are to convert his estates, real and personal, into money, the proceeds to be invested, and the dividends and interest paid to his aunt, Lady Frances Emily Tollermache, for her life, and at her decease to the children of his sister Caroline, the wife of the Rev. Ralph William Lionel Tollermache, B.A. Absolutely leaves to each of his executors a legacy of £500. The personality was sworn under £10,000. The will dated Jan. 6, 1858.

WRECK OF THE "INDIAN."—The Canadian mail steamer *Indian*, bound from Liverpool to Portland, was wrecked on the 21st ult. on the coast of Nova Scotia. The steam-ship *Hungarian*, from Portland, Maine, on the 26th ult., which touched at Halifax, for the crew of the ill-fated steamer *Indian*, has arrived at Liverpool, bringing sixty-eight passengers and six officers, and fifty-six seamen, from the *Indian*. Fifty of the survivors of the steamer *Indian* were picked up at noon on the 21st by the schooner *Wave*. Mr. Bingham states that the weather was thick, and the *Indian* was going under full steam and canvas at the time she struck. Three out of seven boats were capsized after being launched, and a fourth stove by the rollers breaking on the ledge. The number drowned could not be ascertained. The captain was deceived by soundings when he supposed he was off Sable Island. Three boats were lowered at the time the vessel broke amidships. One of the boats under command of Mr. Biggins, third officer, is supposed to be lost. At daylight of the 21st the forward part of the ship disappeared, and plate, stores, &c., were lost or stolen. Twenty-seven are said to be drowned. The *Gladiator* returned to Halifax on the 26th with the remainder of the survivors. Very little cargo was saved, and the passengers complain of being plundered by the natives. Mail saved, and forwarded via Windsor.

THE SENTENCE UPON DR. SMETHURST.—The conviction and sentence of this prisoner will entail many forfeitures and disabilities upon him in addition to the actual punishment that he will have to undergo. The offence of bigamy, as the law at present stands, amounts to felony, and any person convicted of it immediately loses all claim to any property, whether goods, chattels, or land, of which he may be possessed, or be entitled to in reversion, at the time of his conviction. The effect of his conviction prevents him from obtaining anything under Miss Banks's will, and, as those upon whom the right devolves to take possession of his property are not likely to interfere, Miss Banks will probably be considered as dying intestate, and the property will revert to her family. In the city of London, the Corporation, by virtue of ancient charters, claim the right to the property of all felons convicted within their jurisdiction. All the interest in any property that was possessed by the prisoner prior to his conviction is now, therefore, vested in the Corporation of the city of London, and they would be the parties, if any, to derive any interest he might have under the will of the deceased lady.

Signor Mortara, the Jewish father, whose child Edgar is detained in confinement at Rome, has just arrived in this country after passing a fortnight in Paris. Yesterday week he waited on the committee of the Evangelical Alliance during their sitting, and, through his friend and interpreter, Signor Fernandez, expressed in warm terms his obligation to the committee for having originated the movement for the liberation of his child.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At the Worship-street Police Court, on Tuesday, James Moore was committed for trial for the wilful murder of his wife by decapitation, under the extraordinary circumstances reported in this Journal last week.

Twelve physicians are candidates for the vacancy amongst the assistant physicians at the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, although there is no emolument attached to the appointment. The election will take place on the 15th inst.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, Messrs. Crossley, of Halifax, brought an action against Mr. Pemberton Talbot, carpet-manufacturer, Kidderminster, to recover £2000, as royalty for the use of their patents in connection with the Jacquard loom. At the suggestion of the Bench, a verdict was taken for the plaintiffs, with the damages in the declaration, subject to a reference.

THE ARTS OF EGYPT.—An interesting lecture—the first of a course of six lectures to be given on the fine arts and art collections—"On the Arts of Egypt" was delivered on Tuesday evening, at the South Kensington Museum, by Dr. G. Kinkel, formerly Professor of the History of Art and Civilisation in the University of Bonn. The lecturer was listened to with great interest, and concluded amidst great applause.

A SHOW OF AGRICULTURAL ROOTS.—Projected to meet the convenience of the large number of gentlemen interested in the feeding of stock attracted to town by the Smithfield Club Cattle Show, was opened at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, and was continued throughout the week. Prizes to the amount of £100 awarded to the best and second best specimens of thirty-seven kinds of roots.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday next the following papers will be read:—1. On the Physical Configuration of the Valley of Kashmir, by W. H. Purdon, Esq., F.R.G.S., Executive Engineer, Punjab; communicated by Sir Chas. Wood, India Office. 2. British Columbia, Journeys in the Districts bordering on the Thompson, Fraser, and Harrison Rivers, by Lieutenants Mayne, R.N., and Palmer, R.E., and Chief Justice M. Begbie; communicated by the Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Office.

TESTIMONIALS.—The friends of Mr. Clack, manager of the late Western Bank, have just presented him with a testimonial, consisting of a magnificent silver inkstand, writing-table, and a purse, accompanied by an address expressive of their esteem and confidence, and their high appreciation of his integrity, ability, and courtesy on all occasions.—On Tuesday evening, at the Belvedere Tavern, Pentonville, a silver ewer was presented to Mr. Cox, late M.P. for Finsbury, as a testimonial of regard from a numerous body of electors and non-electors of the borough of Finsbury.

DOUBLE SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held by a coroner's jury on Monday into the circumstances connected with the death of Edmund Shirley, a photographer, aged twenty-four, and Rosetta Greenwood, aged eighteen. They were found dead on the morning of yesterday week in a coffeehouse in the City-road. Beside them was a bottle labelled "Poison," but empty, and on the table were two letters, sealed. The letters related to family matters of an unpleasant nature and to the death of a sister by suicide some months previously, and both spoke of purposed death. The jury returned a verdict in each case of "Death from prussic acid, taken while in a state of unsound mind."

THE ALLEGED POISONING BY SAUSAGES.—The adjourned inquiry into the cause of death of William Eaton, supposed to have arisen from eating sausages containing some deleterious ingredients, was resumed on Tuesday, before Mr. Humphreys, the Coroner, at the Fox Inn, Kingsland-place, Kingsland. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from irritation of the bowels after eating certain sausages; but there was not sufficient evidence to show by what the irritation was caused; and the jury were of opinion, further, that there ought to be a greater number of inspectors of meat in the markets of the metropolis.

FIRE AT WHITECHAPEL.—**RESCUE OF ELEVEN PERSONS BY A FIRE-ESCAPE CONDUCTOR.**—On Tuesday morning, between one and two, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Lewis Jacobs, High-street, Whitechapel. The fire was discovered by a policeman, who instantly raised an alarm and dispatched a message for assistance. The escape promptly arrived, though not too soon, for the inhabitants of the house, eleven in number, had collected in the front room on the second floor, and were shrieking for help. Conductor Wood ascended into the burning building and assisted them all to escape. Engines had arrived while this was going on, and the flames were ultimately extinguished.

AN INQUEST was held at Mile-end last Saturday on the body of Sarah Stafford, aged forty-three, a single woman. The evidence showed that the deceased, on the death of her father, who was a farmer at Woodford, was left with property. Through unfortunate circumstances she became reduced, and was at length compelled to earn her livelihood by shirtmaking, and the utmost she could latterly do was to earn fourpence a day. She also received 3s. per week for her rent from her brother, and was occasionally assisted by a young woman named Charry, who lived in the same house that she did, and who stated that she had not sufficient necessaries for her support. A verdict was returned "that her death was accelerated by the want of the common necessities of life."

REFORM CONFERENCE.—On Wednesday a conference of "those who are in favour of a real and honest measure of Parliamentary Reform" was held at the Guildhall Coffee-house, London. The meeting was convened by the Parliamentary Reform Committee; and it was intimated that the gathering was not intended to assume the character of a political demonstration, but was simply summoned for deliberation and counsel; it was, therefore, limited to those who had received invitations. The chair was taken by Mr. William Hargreaves. Amongst the gentlemen present were Lord Teynham; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. A. K. Bristow, M.P.; Mr. Kershaw, M.P.; Mr. J. Clay, M.P.; Mr. Scholefield, M.P.; and several gentlemen from the provinces.

THE GLOUCESTER ELECTION COMMISSION held a sitting in London on Monday, when Mr. Rose, the well-known Parliamentary agent, declared that he had not taken any part whatever in bribing the electors. Two witnesses acknowledged having received money from a person named Monk at the election of 1857 for purposes of bribery, and that they had bribed Liberal voters with it. A list was handed in to the Commissioners showing that 260 voters had been bribed, of whom 123 were freemen. It may be remembered that a Mr. Julian Bernard was mixed up in the Gloucester business as Sir R. Carden's "friend." Mr. Bernard has now deemed it prudent to get out of the way; but the Commissioners are determined, if possible, to obtain his evidence. In order, therefore, to give him an opportunity of avoiding the consequences of his contempt of court, the commission was adjourned till Friday (yesterday).

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The visitors at this museum last week numbered 6728. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), there were 2756; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 3168; on the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 601; one students' evening (Wednesday), 203.—A series of six lectures on the fine arts and art collections are in course of being delivered in the Lecture Theatre on Tuesday evenings.—The National Gallery, British School, was opened on Monday last. The following are the regulations for the admission of the public:—1. The separate entrance to the National Gallery, British School, provided at the request of the trustees of the National Gallery, will be opened for the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, and for students on Wednesday, Thursdays, and Fridays, in the daytime only. 2. The public will be admitted to the National Gallery, British School, also through the museum, every day, and on those nights when the museum is open, according to the regulations of the museum. On those nights the National Gallery, British School, will be lighted by the department. 3. Wednesday, being a public day at the National Gallery, and a students' day at the South Kensington Museum, will hereafter be a students' day at the National Gallery, British School, and the public admitted on payment (6d.) to the South Kensington Museum will be admitted also to the National Gallery, British School, through the museum only, the National Gallery students being admissible by the separate entrance. 4. On Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, when only students are admitted to the National Gallery, British School, the public admitted by payment (6d.) to the South Kensington Museum will be admitted to the National Gallery, British School, through the museum only.

THE RELIGIOUS (?) DISSENSIONS AT ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—No serious riots occurred on Sunday at the Church of St. George-in-the-East. The conduct of the congregation during the various services would have been considered exceedingly irreverent in any other place, but the public has been accustomed to such serious disturbances during the last few months in this church that mere ill-behaviour passes comparatively unnoticed. At all the Rector's services there was contention, but in a modified form, between those who insisted on saying and those who sang the responses. The greater degree of order—rather the less disorder—which prevailed on Sunday was doubtless attributable to the churchwardens, with the assistance of the police, preventing the people assembling in a mass, as formerly, in the chancel, where all the unseemly behaviour had always before been manifested. As the congregation arrived they were shown into seats in the body and galleries of the church, and, the chancel being thus kept clear, the services proceeded with only such interruption as has been mentioned.—At the Thames Police Court yesterday week three youths were charged with disturbing the service; at Mr. King's church on the previous Sunday, but the magistrate adjourned the case, in order to give the parties on both sides an opportunity of making up their difference without a further appeal to the strong arm of the law.—The Rev. Bryan King obtained last Saturday an order from the Judge of the Consistory Court citing Mr. Rosier to appear before that tribunal on a charge of "brawling" in church.—On Monday, at the Thames Police Court, application was made for a summons against the Rev. Charles Lowder, the Curate, who, according to the application, laid hold of a complainant, told him he had no business there, and expelled him from the churchyard. The magistrate granted a summons.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 915 boys and 912 girls, (in all 1827 children), were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1609.—The total number of deaths registered in London in the week that ended last Saturday was 1304, being nearly the same as that returned for the preceding week. In the ten years 1849-58 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1233.

FAREWELL DINNER TO DR. VAUGHAN, OF HARROW.—Dr. Vaughan, the late Head Master of Harrow, was entertained by his pupils at dinner on Tuesday evening in the Freemasons' Tavern. Mr. Charles Currier was in the chair, and about 250 gentlemen joined in the demonstration. Among those present were Lord Spencer, Lord Radstock, Lord Sandon, Lord Hamilton, Lord Eustace Cecil, Lord Mahon, Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., the Hon. E. Ashley, the Hon. Reginald Capel, Mr. Spencer Percival, Mr. Vaughan Hawkins, Mr. Ralph Earle, and Mr. Digby. After the usual loyal toast had been given the chairman proposed the health of Dr. Vaughan in an eloquent speech, and Dr. Vaughan made an appropriate reply, which was listened to with great interest. It was announced in the course of the evening that it is intended to establish a Vaughan Library at Harrow, for the use of about 100 of the upper boys of the school. The cost is estimated at £4000, of which half has been already subscribed. One of Dr. Vaughan's pupils has contributed the munificent sum of £1000.

THE POOR SEAMSTRESS.—At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, Sarah Dyer, aged forty, was indicted for stealing some pieces of ribbon and braid from the shop of Messrs. Shoolbred and Co., of Tottenham-court-road, London. She pleaded guilty, and seemed overwhelmed with grief. Mr. Knight, of No. 1, Pinner-place, Gray's-inn-road, said the prisoner had lodged with him about eleven years. She was a widow, hard working, and well conducted, and had a son, whom she had put to a business, and worked until two, three, and four of a morning at dressmaking, to earn her living, and support her son. He could say that she was driven to do this in consequence of ladies for whom she worked not paying her for the work she did for them; they had her labour, and, poor as she was, they would not pay her except upon long credit, which she could not afford to give. There were several ladies who owed her money—£10, £11, or £12—but she could not get a penny from them. It was entirely through being thus kept out of money which was due to her for the sweat of her brow, and her work by night and day, that she had been driven, as he believed, to do that which had placed her in her present position, for a more honest, stirring woman he had never known. It was intimated that the prosecutors had no wish to press for punishment, and the Assistant Judge discharged the poor woman, commenting severely upon the conduct of those who had deprived her for so long of the reward of her labour. The prisoner went on her knees and thanked his Lordship.—Mr. Sleight said he would take steps to bring the case under the notice of the Royal Benevolent Society, with which he was connected, and had no doubt something would be done for the woman. The gentlemen of the Bar and several jurors made up a sum of over £2 for the prisoner, and she was set at liberty.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

It is proposed that a new church should be erected at Llanallgo over the remains of the sufferers in the *Royal Charter*.

The Rev. George Varenne Reed, M.A., Rector of Hayes, near Bromley, has resigned his living in order that he may devote himself to missionary work amongst the Kafirs beyond the British territory.

A couple of the arches, with a portion of the groining, of the Lady Chapel in Bristol Cathedral have been scraped and cleaned of the accumulated whitewashings, &c., of centuries, and restored to their original state.

FREE CHURCH FOR WORKING MEN AT NOTTINGHAM.—On Monday evening the Bishop of Lincoln preached a sermon at Nottingham, on the occasion of the opening of a free church in that town. The edifice was crowded with working men, their wives, and families.

Works are in progress by which Chichester Cathedral will be thrown open from end to end, and the space, which hitherto was available only for about 250 adults, will be increased so as to accommodate 700 or 800. On special occasions it is hoped that even 2000 or 3000 worshippers may be received within this ancient building.

A Durham journal announces that the Bishop of the diocese is engaged in organising a public meeting to establish a society for the employment of additional Curates among that portion of our local population which cannot be fully reached by the existing parochial machinery. The meeting is to be held in Newcastle early next year.

Mickleover Church has been reopened, after having undergone a thorough restoration and enlargement, at a cost of £1000, thanks to the energy and liberality of the Vicar, the Hon. F. E. Curzon, who has, with others, contributed largely to the work. The Derby Mercury claims for this a dedication to All Saints 1400 years ago!

A stained-glass window, in memory of Alderman Wyld and his wife, has been erected in the north transept of St. Mary Redcliff Church, Bristol.—A stained-glass window has just been put up in St. Chrysostom's Church, Everton, by Mr. Thomas Yates, to the memory of his father. It consists of three compartments, containing figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity.

The parish church of Botley has been reopened, after alterations consisting of an addition of ten feet to the nave of the church, the erection of a chancel and vestry, and the entire repaving of the church. The cost of the additions to the fabric was borne by the patron of the living (the Duke of Rutland), the necessary land being given by Mr. Wm. Warner, whilst the parishioners raised the funds for the remainder. The total outlay upon the church amounts to nearly £700.

The Bishop of London will not hold his weekly levee at London House on the Tuesdays in Ember and Christmas weeks—viz., the 13th and 27th inst.—It is the intention of the Bishop to hold a special confirmation at the parish church, Fulham, on Sunday, the 25th inst. (being Christmas Day), at 3 p.m., for the benefit of young persons proceeding abroad and those who cannot conveniently present themselves at the usual confirmations in the spring. Candidates should apply, through the clergyman by whom they have been prepared, to the Rev. R. G. Baker, the Vicar of Fulham, for leave to be presented at his church.

MEETING OF THE CLERGY AND LAITY IN THE EAST OF LONDON.—On Monday evening the first of a series of meetings of the clergy and laity of the east end of London was held, upon the suggestion of the Bishop, at Rokeby House, Stratford, for the purpose of concerting measures for extending the machinery more effectually throughout the diocese. The Bishop of London introduced the subject at some length. Mr. W. Cotton, late Governor of the Bank of England, moved "That this meeting, entirely approving of the suggestion for the more complete organisation of persons and of efforts for meeting the spiritual destitution prevailing in many parts of the diocese, hereby pledge themselves to do all in their power to co-operate with the various diocesan societies already in operation." Mr. Wm. Wigmore seconded the resolution, which was supported in an able speech by the Rev. Thomas

LITERATURE.

THE WILD-FOWLER. A Treatise on Ancient and Modern Wild-fowling. Historical and Practical. By H. C. FOLKARD, Esq. Piper, Stephenson, and Co.

All wild-fowlers, as a matter of course, graduate in Hawker, and we should now certainly advise them to read up Folkard for their fellowship. The Colonel was all for shooting, and the fact of his works having reached an eleventh edition show pretty conclusively how many hearts beat high when a severe winter sets in, and brings "temes of dukys," "gagylings of gese," and "sordes of malardys" in countless thousands to the creeks and marshes; but the capturing of wild fowl alive, the flight-pond and its notable concomitants, the shooting-yacht, and divers remarkable methods of fowling, ancient and modern, found no place in his scheme. The late Earl Fitzhardinge, it is true, knew goose-shooting quite as well as he did fox-hunting; and Lord Chancellor Erskine, alluding in the Lords, in 1810, to the frequent minorities of the Ministerial party, drew on his old "cripple-chase" lake experiences for a simile to the effect, that, "if you are fortunate enough to knock them down, it is very difficult to get them out." Still, however, there are thousands of field sportsmen, great among stubble, heather, and brakes, who know no more about the sterner part of the profession than the veriest children. Hence it was high time that some one, from the western circuit or somewhere, should step forward, with a stout heart and a pleasant pen, and try to initiate them into its mysteries and its joys. Many think it a great thing if they can find a covey of sixteen after a long, weary tramp; and we can fancy their lips watering when they hear of "a spryng" or "a nadelynge" of coots two miles long by half a mile wide! The great pleasure to us of the book is the quiet way in which it blends the British Museum learning (or rather the "book-work," as a Cantab would call it) of the subject with the description of the scenes through which the author has passed, when he kept his vigil of knights among the thick-ribbed ice and treacherous ooze of the meres. He has as keen an appreciation of the arts of the Egyptian fowlers, the fowlers of the Netherlands, and the hair-nooses and sponges of the Anglo-Saxons, as he has of the horror of the punting cobbler who got so bewildered by the "Who-oh" and "Whe-ow" of the widgeon that he shot a learned brother of the craft in the wrist by mistake; and the woes of Ned Steele, when he got peppered with peas by the envious shore-gunners, are told in his happiest vein.

Several of the engravings are from drawings by the author; and of these, "Anxious Moments," "Wild Swan-shooting by Moonlight," and "The Day for Ducks" (which makes us shiver as we write) are our favourites; and the latter, especially, is a very successful grapple with a difficult state of atmosphere. We cannot say the same for "The Cripple Chase," which is spoiled by the glaring white rocks, and is hardly of sufficient stamp to form the frontispiece to such a capitally got-up book. The same remark applies to "The Wild-Fowlers of Old," but "Sambo's First Lesson in the Fens," from Ansdel's easel, quite atones for all. The labour bestowed on the index and references, and every other part of the letterpress, must have been immense; and he will be a bold author indeed who will try to follow Hawker and Folkard in the hope of telling the wild-fowlers "some new thing."

GLAD TIDINGS. T. C. Newby. The purpose of the writer in this little work was to reproduce and cast into simple narrative form the events connected with Paul's visit to Athens. He does not confine himself, however, to anything like an exact detail of what revelation or tradition has preserved, and so present an historical record of the incidents of the visit. The brief scripture notice is taken as the basis rather than for the substance of the story. It is upon the adamantine foundation of that fragment which the sacred historian has transmitted to us that the author builds, though he adopts for his structure such other not incongruous materials as a fertile and well-regulated imagination warmed by the subject suggests. His sketches of Athens, its people, and its customs, and his representation and arrangement of the various characters, evince no ordinary skill. But the charm of this unpretending little book consists not so much in the well-sustained delineation of individual character, or the faithful description of scenery and manners, as in the earnest, pious spirit in which it has evidently been conceived and written; a spirit which breathes throughout the heartiest sympathy with the apostle and his converts, and sets before us the great doctrines and duties of Christianity in a manner as fervent as it is evidently sincere.

THE CAUSES OF IRREGULARITIES OF THE PERMANENT TEETH, AND THEIR TREATMENT. By J. ROBINSON, Esq. Webster and Co. This contribution to our surgical knowledge of malformation of the teeth is from the pen of one whose extensive experience has enabled him to deal with them on proper scientific principles. The subject-matter of the little book before us, upon the "Irregularities of the Teeth," is one of much interest both to the dental practitioner and to the public. Irregularities of this kind are not unfrequently neglected until they become serious defects to the face, or produce malformations of the jaws. Mr. Robinson has bestowed much attention on the subject, and now puts forth many valuable suggestions for their prevention and cure. His text is rendered more intelligible by the addition of excellent woodcuts, and we can cordially commend the book to the notice of the dental profession and the public.

THE MAGAZINES.

Fraser's Magazine.—In the current number of *Fraser* the question of the national defences is treated somewhat at length and with somewhat of the breadth adopted by General Shaw Kennedy. Fortification on a large scale is argued, and, on the whole, assented to; and, looking at the matter from that point of view, we shall probably be quite ready to receive any invading force about four years after the time fixed by Dr. Cumming for the "great tribulation," that is in 1871. The "In Memoriam" of the month is devoted to Robert Stephenson, and is done with the usual inspiration of those articles, being at once informative and sympathetic. Next comes a

metrical romance, said to be a translation, and signed "W. E. G." Can it be meant to insinuate that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has found time to woo the muse and seek the suffrages of the public in the pages of a magazine? "Long Vacation Readings" is a pleasant article; and there is much in the argument contained in that on "England's Literary Debt to Italy," a liability which we began to incur with Chaucer, and which Shakespeare, Milton, and Addison largely increased. The theory of "Earthquakes" forms the subject of an article by Mr. Weld; and "Some Account of Morocco" is welcome at this moment, as any account would of course be. A posthumous paper of Leigh Hunt contains a controversy with Cardinal Wiseman, relative to an attack made by his Eminence in one of his lectures on Chaucer and Spenser immediately, and indirectly on English poetry generally. It need hardly be said that the defence is conducted *con amore* by the veteran poet. The article on "Non-Intervention," by J. Stuart Mill, will, of course, attract much attention.

The Universal Review.—In this month's number the principle which we associate with a "review" is carried out to a considerable extent, as most of the articles are founded on books. The exceptions are articles entitled "Touching Sermons, and the Makers of Them," and "Literature and Criticism," and the conclusion of

Dublin University Magazine.—The most interesting articles are to our mind, those headed "Qui Laborat Orat;" an account of a Nottingham lace manufactory; and the "Biography of Joseph Le Maistre," who is to Piedmont, and especially to Azeglio and Cavour, what Burke is to the philosophical statesmen of England. "The Season Ticket" is more local and personal than it was last month, and is less apt for quotation, but it is lively and pleasant; although now that one knows the writer one is inclined to be too expectant of plums in every slice of the pudding. In the article "France, England, and Italy," the relative duties of the two former nations are dealt with skilfully and with some knowledge of the question; while the duty of this country not to allow itself to be dragged into false security by the attempts which have been recently made to throw oil on the troubled political waters is insisted on earnestly and argumentatively also.

New Monthly Magazine.—A long and elaborate article on China has at least the merit of being timely; but, more than that, it contains a good deal of information which many persons may be seeking for just at this juncture, and will be glad to meet with in this shape. The portion of this month's issue which is likely to be read with most interest is an article on Madame Recamier, a celebrity around whose name there always circled a perfumed halo. Her history is a remarkable specimen of French social life in more phases than one. There is appropriateness in treat of "Schiller and his Times" at this moment; and, in common with every periodical, due tribute is here paid to Robert Stephenson. We have to mark that the rise in the tone of this magazine which we have before noticed is preserved in the present issue.

Bentley's Miscellany.—There is a course pursued in this magazine which is peculiar to itself. In each month a German and a French book or books are each worked up into a readable article, and, as we gather, by the same hand. In the current contribution of "Monkshood" we are agreeably introduced to a regular contributor to *Blackwood*, in the person of the Rev. John Eagles, who, although not one of our first-class essayists, has written much that would better deserve reprinting and better repay perusal than many another volume of republished fragments. Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's romance is duly advanced a stage, and the number concludes with an "Epilogue to 1859."

Titan is learned and classical and appreciative in a somewhat extended article called "Horatian Gossip;" and opportunity is taken by means of one or two publications on Arctic Discovery to continue a dissertation on this subject which was begun in a former number. The article "Arctic Sailors and their Journals" is written in a most earnest and sympathetic spirit. A good deal of space is taken up by the tale entitled "Getting On," which is concluded, and by the pickings from "New Books," which is, we believe, peculiar to this serial.

The Eclectic.—There is a religious vein running through this number of the *Eclectic*, for there is an article on "Baumgarten's Theology," one on "Islamism," and another on "The Church-rate Question," which latter is, at least, a quasi-religious theme. The "Goldsmith Country" is an enticing title, but the article itself will be disappointing, inasmuch as it is rather commonplace in the sense of being a mere biography of the author of "The Deserted Village," than an attempt to wander with the reader about places connected with his name and adventures. The essay on "Physical Geography," which is given under the head of "Our Earth, Past and Present," is not at all pretentious in its tone, but is informing as regards matter, and taking as regards style.

The Constitutional Press.—The political treatises this month are "The Liverpool Manifesto," which is dealt with not exactly from Lord Derby's own point of view, as exhibited on that memorable occasion; and "Lord Canning's Administration of British India," which, severe as it is on the shortcomings of that marked specimen of a "doctrinaire" statesman, will, we think, be endorsed by a large majority of those who have considered the relative causes and effects of recent events in India. Considering that in other parts of the magazine Sir Bulwer Lytton is accepted as one of the political representative men of that school with which the *Constitutional Press* is allied, his "Literary Styles" are dealt with in an impartial and, at the same time, an acute critical spirit. The current "Misdirected Letter" is, we think, the best of the series, and has more of the genuine Sam Slick smack in it than its predecessors. On the whole, the present number of this serial contrasts agreeably with the general character of the magazines, which we will in this corner venture to say are anything but up to the mark.

The National Magazine.—A feature in this magazine are the political sketches by Mr. Ritchie. This month we have Lord John Russell, photographed from the life. The amount of readable matter which is interspersed with the engravings is far beyond the proportion which might be expected in a periodical of the peculiar description of the *National*, which exhibits practised editorial skill.

The Art-Journal.—The engraving from a sculptured work stands first this month in the pages of the *Art-Journal*; and it is so striking that one sees at once why it is placed in that unusual place. It is an engraving, after Foley, R.A., by Arlett, of a monumental group, entitled "The Tomb Revisited," and was executed for the three daughters of the late J. Jones, Esq., of Crosswood, near Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, whose figures are introduced into the design. The selection from the pictures in the Royal collection are "Wilkie's Guerilla Council of War," engraved by Armytage, and an engraving by Annedouche of a charming head by Greuze, entitled "Childhood." The titlepage to the fifth volume of the journal, and the dedicatory page, deserve mention as being admirable specimens of the keeping and character of the periodical.

One of Them. By CHARLES LEVER.—A monthly issue, in a pink cover, by Mr. Lever, is a literary institution. For some months we have missed this customary slice of stimulating fiction, and, therefore, we are glad to announce the appearance of the first number of a new tale, under the title of "One of Them," the mystery of which is expounded rather in a sybilline fashion in the preface. The characters whose adventures we are to follow are drawn up before us, and the action has already begun. The spirit and life of the writer are unabated.



THE LATE FRANK STONE, ESQ., A.R.A.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 560.

SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTION, BOURNEMOUTH.

FROM time to time we have illustrated most of the summer watering-places on our coast, but there are others equally worthy of distinction as affording protection to invalids during the most trying portions of the winter season. There are several of these situated on our southern coast, many of them offering peculiar advantages on account of their situation; among others, Bournemouth, Hampshire, is one of the most attractive, and within a few years has become a place of considerable importance, particularly at this season of the year. It is situated in the centre of an extensive bay, and is hemmed from the sea by high cliffs, broken here and there by finely-riven chines, which add much to the grandeur of the walks, whether along the footpaths on their summits, or on the beaten strand at their base. The beach is composed of fine sand, which extends for miles from the harbour of Christchurch to the port of Poole. The air of Bournemouth is bracing, yet mild and dry, the soil consisting of moss and shingle, through which the rain speedily percolates.

The Sanatorium at Bournemouth, which is a stone building, erected at a cost of above £4000, was opened on the 1st of October, 1855, for the reception from all parts of the country of patients suffering from consumption and diseases of the chest. The building is erected on a site given for the purpose, and chosen from three that were offered by a deputation of the medical officers of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Brompton.

The Sanatorium was originally placed in connection with that hospital, and was under the management of its committee. In May, 1857, the connection between the Sanatorium and the Hospital ceased by mutual consent of the officers of each institution, and was taken under the control of its founder, the present treasurer of the institution, assisted by medical and other officers.

An unfortunate Chancery suit—in which the property of which the site had formed a part became involved—has hitherto prevented any great effort being made to place the institution properly under the control of a committee of management; but, the suit having recently been concluded in a manner favourable to the interests of the Sanatorium, a London committee is now in the course of forma-

tion, which, with a sub-committee, meeting at Bournemouth, will have the control of the affairs of the institution.

The Sanatorium is under the patronage of the Earl of Dartmouth, Earl Stanhope, and Lord Monson; and many other noblemen and gentlemen well known for their liberality are amongst its governors and subscribers. The Bishop of the diocese (Winchester) is the Presi-

dent. The funds have hitherto been far from adequate to the demands made upon the institution; and even now, though many strenuous efforts have been made, and not without success, to enlarge them, they are quite inadequate to what is really needed. The building is incomplete, and the wings and turrets have yet to be added.

Two classes of patients are received. Those of one class are admitted on the recommendation of a governor, and make a weekly payment of six shillings each, for which they are supplied with every necessary they may require, together with comfortable home and medicine and medical attendance. Patients of the other class are admitted without a governor's order, and pay one guinea each per week.

Since the institution was opened upwards of 220 patients have been admitted—the average stay of each patient in the institution having been four months. The results have been most encouraging. A large majority have been very greatly relieved of the distressing malady under which they were suffering, and not a few have returned to their occupations with renewed health and vigour. Only ten deaths have occurred, which is a very small percentage when the character of the fatal disease with which the hospital deals is taken into consideration.

The institution has its own chaplain, and there are religious services in the house for the use of the patients. All denominations are, however, freely admitted, and those who are not members of the establishment are allowed to receive visits from ministers of their own communion.

**PARIS DEMOLITIONS
THE HOTEL DIEU.**

THE city of Paris does not shine by the architectural beauty of its hospitals, however excellent may be their administrative arrangements. Among the oldest and most ill-favoured in appearance is the Hôtel Dieu, the largest Parisian hospital, containing on an extraordinary occasions accommodated as many as 1200 patients. At the Revolution of 1789 this establishment was called the Hospice d'Humanité. But the old hospital is doomed; and already the eastern portion of that part of the building situated in the island of the city is in course of demolition. To make up for the absence of the beds which this portion



SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, BOURNEMOUTH.



PARIS DEMOLITIONS.—THE HOTEL DIEU.

CHRISTMAS, 1859.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for insertion in the Christmas Number of this Journal will be charged Three Shillings per line. No Advertisement less than Twelve Shillings.

Advertisements for the Christmas Number must be sent in by ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 21st inst.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1859.

For many years there has been a good deal of theoretical talk on the necessity of preserving the naval supremacy of England. Within a time which can only be counted by months this necessity has been recognised in practice by the Government of the day. Whatever may be urged against perfection of detail in construction, it is admitted that we can build ships fast enough for the ordinary purposes of keeping up the numerical condition of our fleets or squadrons. It is now, however, a truism of the first magnitude to state that our machinery for manning our ships of war is defective in times of leisure, while at moments of pressure it is next to a nullity. To the amendment and improvement of this system the powers that be have inclined themselves with satisfactory earnestness, and the last proof of serious intention in this respect is to be found in the recent establishment of a plan for a reserve force of effective seamen. Things looked promising on the surface, and hopes were high that the same spirit which animates the youth and manhood of England in the volunteer movement on shore would, by judicious management and encouragement, be rapidly extended to our maritime fellow-subjects. It has been no unreasonable or extravagant notion to suppose that ere long some hundred thousand trained seamen would, in one way or the other, be at the disposal of our naval executive. A belief was beginning to establish itself that sailors of all classes would be induced to lay aside a prejudice which has prevailed against service in her Majesty's ships of war, and that a system would arise which would cause the line of demarcation between the naval and the merchant services to be as insensible at least as this—that one class of seamen would be nearly as good as the other for all warlike purposes, and that the mercantile marine would become a kind of sea militia. Now, it is hardly too much to say that the circumstances connected with the recent infraction of discipline on board the *Princess Royal* are calculated to disturb the operation of all the measures which have been taken to revivify the elements of manning the Navy, for a period which cannot be very definitely predicated. The incarceration of more than a hundred seamen belonging to her Majesty's service in Winchester Gaol is but a sorry pendant to the invitation which has just been issued to seafaring men to come forward and assist in the formation of a volunteer reserve. There is no doubt at all that the conduct of the men in question was a technical breach of duty which demanded prompt and vigorous treatment. But, leaving for a moment the abstract question of the necessity for maintaining discipline in all its integrity in every ship, is it not possible to spare a thought for the cause which produced the *émeute*? The story is too well known to need repetition here, and it is only necessary to say that it would seem that the chief authority on the station contrived to touch exactly that point in the idiosyncrasy of sailors which is most touchpaper. If there be one thing more than another which upsets a seaman it is his being made the subject of the caprice of those in power over him. Of all his tormentors there is none like a Captain of whom they can say "You do not know where to have him!" The most rigid martinet and the strictest disciplinarian is not necessarily the most unpopular commander, always provided that he acts on a system and adheres to it. It is the tease and fret of a man who veers about in his mode of carrying on the working of a ship which turns sailors into just such a set of beings as schoolboys who are worried into a "barring out." It was, no doubt, the belief that they were the victims of a caprice which caused the accused men of the *Princess Royal* to lose their senses, and to commit themselves in a way which demanded the assertion of the dignity of discipline; but we may

be permitted to doubt if it also demanded the infliction of the full penalty applicable to the offence. The public in general do not very clearly, if at all, understand the grounds on which the leave given to the men was revoked, and it is not to be supposed that they themselves are likely to have been more ready of comprehension. We are not sufficiently informed with regard to the rules of the service to know whether the formal courts-martial which have been held were indispensable, or whether the sentences which have been passed were also *de rigueur*. However that may be, it will, we think, be admitted by most persons who look at the matter unfettered by technicalities that, if ever there was a time when a case of this kind called for the most judicious treatment, it is the present moment. An act of grace to these men might operate, even now, favourably on the efforts which are being made to facilitate the manning of the Navy; but it is almost impossible to estimate the effect in a contrary direction which is likely to result from the dispersion of a hundred sailors, with the taint of the criminal prison upon them, amongst our seafaring population.

THE COURT.

The Court has left Windsor Castle for Osborne, where her Majesty and the Prince Consort will remain until the 24th instant, when they return to Windsor for the Christmas holidays.

On Thursday evening, previous to the departure of Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses and Princess Alice, dined with the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

On Saturday last Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia left Windsor at eight o'clock in the morning for the Continent, via London and Dover. Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk Marshal to the Queen, joined in London, and remained in attendance to Dover. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Alice, accompanied Prince and Princess Frederick William to Paddington, where the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William took leave of the Queen, and then proceeded to the Bricklayers' Arms station (escorted by a detachment of the 10th Hussars), where a special train was in readiness to convey the Royal party to Dover. Her Majesty afterwards returned to Windsor, arriving at the castle at twenty-five minutes before ten.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Arthur, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. C. F. Tarver officiated.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Consort walked in the grounds of Windsor Castle. Her Majesty visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Duchess visited her Majesty in the afternoon. The Prince Consort, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hood and Captain Du Plat, went to London and visited the exhibition of the Smithfield Club in Baker-street.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, left Windsor at half-past eight o'clock for Osborne. The suite in attendance were the Duchess of Atholl, the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Captain Du Plat, Major Elphinstone, R.E., and the Master of the Household. Her Majesty arrived at Osborne at twelve o'clock.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince Consort walked in the grounds of Osborne. The Prince and Princess of Leiningen visited her Majesty.

Mr. F. Joubert had the honour of submitting for inspection to the Prince Consort some specimens of his new mode of printing photographs in permanent ink.

The Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Emily Stopford have succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Flora Macdonald as Maids of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty. Major-General the Hon. C. Grey and Captain Du Plat have succeeded Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge as Esquires in Waiting to the Queen and Prince Consort.

PRINCE ALFRED AT MOUNT ATHOS.—The following is an extract from a private letter from Mount Athos, dated Nov. 13:—"His Royal Highness Prince Alfred landed at Mount Athos, and was received by Hassib Effendi, Kaimakan, and Rutpe-Sanik, and the bishops and distinguished persons of the monasteries. The Prince, accompanied by these gentlemen, visited the monasteries and the libraries attached to them, and all the places of note in the mountain; after which his Royal Highness made a hunting excursion, during which he shot two stags and four pheasants. The Prince embarked after this party, not, however, without making splendid presents to the Kaimakan, Bishops, and Priests. During his sojourn the convent and monasteries were splendidly illuminated throughout the night."

His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Teddesley Park, Staffordshire, the seat of Lord Hatherton.

His Excellency Hassan Ali Khan, the Persian Ambassador, and the gentlemen of his suite, left Claridge's Hotel on Wednesday night for Brussels. His Excellency travelled via Dover and Ostend.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have been entertaining Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon and the Ladies Villiers, Earl Cowper, the Earl of Sandwich, the Countess of Tankerville, Viscount Hamilton, Lord Otho Fitzgaraid, and a succession of friends, at Kimbolton Castle.

Earl and Countess Howe have returned to Gopsall Hall, Leicestershire, from Brighton. Viscount and Viscountess Curzon and a select family circle have assembled at Gopsall.

The marriage of Lord Charles Bruce, youngest son of the late Marquis of Ailesbury, to Miss Augusta Seymour, daughter of Lady Augusta Seymour and niece to the Marquis of Bristol, will take place in February.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have left Hatfield House, where they have been on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, and have returned to Hughenden Manor, Bucks.

ENGLAND'S PART IN THE CONGRESS.—Lord Palmerston is not to proceed to Paris as the Plenipotentiary of England. This decision has been arrived at, says the *Times*, after a full discussion of the subject by the Cabinet. Important business, it appears, will be brought forward immediately on the assembling of Parliament, on the 24th of January, and it is alleged that the Government felt that they could not, under the circumstances, dispense with the presence of their chief. It is announced that England will not be specially represented in the Congress. Lord Cowley, our Ambassador at the French Court, will attend the meetings, but it is declared that the object of the British Government is to make our adhesion to the Congress as little conspicuous as possible. We are, in fact, merely cut off from international courtesy, to put in an appearance, leaving the affairs of Italy to be settled by those more immediately concerned.

MR. BRUNEL.—At the annual opening, the other day, of the Norman Academy of Caen (the old foundation of our King Henry VI.), the report was read by M. Bertrand, Mayor, and distinguished *homme de lettres*. After a congratulatory statement as to the marvellous number of the students of their college, or Imperial Lycée, who had been this year successful in examinations for the artillery, engineers, and other military departments, and also for law and medicine, a graceful allusion was made to the recent deeply-to-be-lamented deaths of two of their former pupils—viz., Amedee Renée, a "superiorité littéraire"; and Isambard Kingdom Brunel, a "superiorité scientifique."

THE LOSS OF THE "ROYAL CHARTER."—The result of the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the *Royal Charter* is now before the public. In their official report Mr. Mansfield and Captain Harris state that the ship appears to have been built of iron superior to the metal generally employed in shipbuilding, and they remark that "nothing conclusive can be arrived at towards solving the question whether a wooden ship would have held together longer, or so long, as the *Royal Charter*." Regret is expressed that Captain Taylor in coming up channel did not see that all was "snug aloft;" attention is called to the want of evidence as to whether the barometers had been consulted; and an opinion is given that "a fair chance of safety was sacrificed" in delaying the cutting away of the masts. It will be remembered that, when the *Royal Charter*'s anchors were dropped, the ordinary course of steaming ahead was resorted to in order to ease the strain upon the cables. On this point the reporters offer a suggestion of immense importance to those in charge of steam-ships. Every gale, however severe, has of course its moments of comparative lull; and it is pointed out that during these the steam power is apt to shoot the ship ahead. After this, when a violent gust occurs, the ship drops astern, bringing up with a sudden jerk, which, the most inexperienced of landsmen will at once see, must be infinitely more dangerous than a steady strain. This, the reporters remark, is possibly the true explanation of the parting of the *Royal Charter*'s cables. Full justice is done to the heroic attitude maintained by the officers and crew of the ill-fated ship; and, taking into consideration "the unexampled fury of the gale," and Captain Taylor's probable dread that the masts would foul the screw if they were cut away, the reporters do not think that this sad wreck can be attributed to "the default of the master."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"GREAT nations should appreciate, not fear, one another;" so says the Emperor of the French in answer to the ridiculous letter which the Liverpool merchants sent him. The phrase is a good one, like most Napoleonic phrases. And, as we do not desire that France should fear us, but only that she should thoroughly appreciate us, we propose to go on arming our younger citizens by thousands and tens of thousands, and training them in the use of weapons, in order that our loyal and faithful ally may be able to comprehend fully that, in case it should be necessary for us to assist him in any of his projects for the improvement of Europe, we could release nearly the whole of our gallant army for that purpose, our own shores being protected by ships and volunteers. Nothing can be more satisfactory than this view of things, and we feel inclined to hope that the Attorney-General will not prosecute the silly Liverpool brokers for treason in having carried on political correspondence with a foreign Sovereign, but will forgive their absurdity in consideration of the result.

Lord Palmerston does not go to the Congress, which decision of his seems a matter for regret, upon the grounds which have been already advanced—namely, that England would have had confidence in him as a diplomatist, and will scarcely have confidence in any body else. However, there is a telegraph from Paris to Downing-street—and back. Who is to be sent is uncertain, but Lord Cowley will, no doubt, be one of the representatives of England. The rumour that the Pope would send Cardinal An'oneilli there to take care of the interests of Rome is contradicted. The Cardinal would probably like nothing better than to attend, for the business would be settled without his interference, and Paris is an exceedingly pleasant place for men of the stamp of Antonelli, whom all the declarations of all his Irish clerical brethren will not whitewash into a purist, or deprive of the character of being a *Cardinal-galant*.

Prince de Joinville, moved thereto by Mr. Roebuck's attack upon him (as one who enjoys our protection and yet schemes invasion of England), has written a letter, in good taste, denying that he ever meditated an invasion or submitted any plan for one to anybody. His Royal Highness adds that, though a son of France, he has no desire that the principles which now prevail there should cross the Channel. Mr. Roebuck, as an English gentleman, is bound to recognise the Prince's statement. An impression has, however, long existed that there was some foundation for the belief that the idea had been mooted in the Cabinet of King Louis Philippe; but we are unaware what justification Mr. Roebuck had for alleging any recent recurrence of the notion to the mind of the distinguished exile. We repeat that Mr. Roebuck ought to make the *amende honorable*.

A meeting, attended by nobody of any particular note, except Mr. Bright and a barrister or two, has been held for the purpose of making a demonstration in favour of a Reform Bill. The proceedings were not very remarkable, and the usual stereotyped talk was emitted, with the exception that a more radical Radical than Mr. Bright himself got up and informed him that his plan of reform had been discovered by the people to be a bad one. The member for Birmingham has been taking such extraordinary pains to damage his own character in the eyes of the educated classes by unfair statements and irrational propositions that their want of confidence in him is not surprising, but it is something new, and perhaps an item in his favour, to have the extreme *ultras* assailing him as an unworthy reformer. But people are thinking a good deal more about rifles than reforms, bullets than ballots; and the agitators seem to have found this out, and are proportionately virulent against the volunteer movement. Even Mr. W. Williams, M.P., attends a rifle meeting, and hopes that if an enemy should invade us not a man whom he lands will be permitted to leave our soil alive.

Among the speakers who have been heard upon the subject of national defence has been the great tragedian, Mr. Macready, who has been honourably devoting his leisure since he left the stage to promoting education and enlightenment in the district he selected for his retreat. He has spoken out gallantly upon the duty of defending the country, but characteristically added that there was one enemy against whom he hoped to see every rifle pointed—the arch enemy Ignorance. It is but justice to the only artist who of late years has deserved the name of a great tragic actor to say that his exertions for reforming and improving his own neighbourhood have been a worthy sequel to those which he previously prosecuted so vigorously in the sphere which he adorned by his genius.

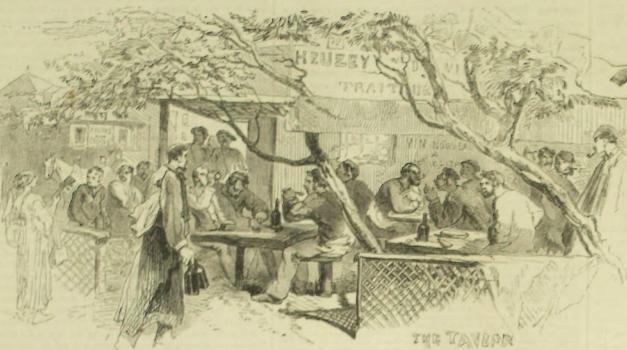
In the obituary of the week will be found the name of Mr. Justice Crowder, of the Croydon Pleas. He was for some time the Liberal member for Liskeard. If Lord Campbell has as good a successor to appoint as he found in Mr. Justice Blackburn when the last judicial vacancy occurred, no complaint will be made by the public.

A letter from the Hon. Captain Carnegie—one of the best officers in the service—upon the subject of naval flogging, and the effect of the system in preventing enlistment, has attracted much attention, inasmuch as Captain Carnegie is no sentimentalist or professional reformer, but a sailor who desires to make the Navy as efficient as possible. It is understood that the authorities are about to issue an order in reference to naval flogging similar to that which was recently issued by the Horse Guards. There are more difficulties in the way of its abolition at sea than on shore, especially the fact that in a crowded ship it is impossible to enforce imprisonment to any extent; and, moreover, there are offences which it is felt should be chastised in the presence of a ship's crew. But that the cat should be reserved for the brute is now the rule, to which there should be as few exceptions as possible. In connection with the same topic comes mention of the conduct of Port Admiral Bowles, whose interference with the natural desire of the men of the *Princess Royal* to have a run on shore after a long voyage has ended in consigning upwards of a hundred able-bodied seamen to Winchester Gaol, *pour encourager les autres*. We should think that the Port Admiral has done enough for his country, and may be remitted to gout and growl.

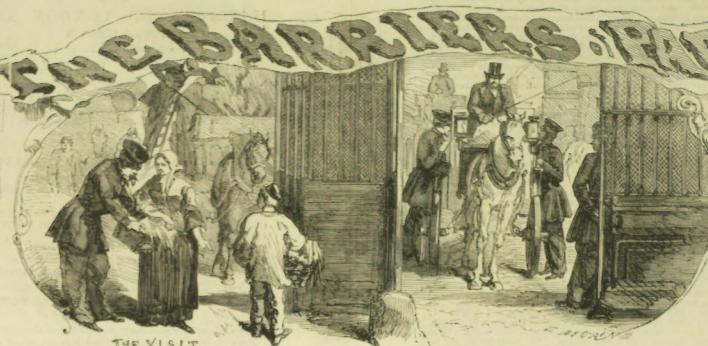
THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP.—The *Observer* states that some very exaggerated rumours have been in circulation respecting the great ship, which have produced something like a panic among the holders of the shares in the company. In order to afford complete information respecting the actual condition of the ship, and the financial position of the company, an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders will be called by the directors on the 15th instant. It is stated that an offer has been made by Mr. Lever for the purchase of the ship, of the most liberal character. The terms are said to be £60,000 down to form a working capital to complete the ship, to charter her for twelve months, pay the shareholders five per cent in advance, and to have the option of purchasing the ship for £330,000, being the amount of the capital of the present company. If this offer is a bona fide one it is difficult to understand how the ship can be so wretched a condition as to warrant the present depreciation in the shares. The chairman of the board has stated that he will, at the meeting of the 15th, demand the appointment of a committee of shareholders for the purpose of instituting a thorough investigation into the affairs of the company from its formation, and to throw some light on the circumstances which have tended so greatly to depress the property.—Lord Palmerston and the Earl of Elgin have accepted invitations to a grand banquet about to be given by the Southampton Chamber of Commerce, to celebrate the selection of the port of Southampton for the *Great Eastern* steam-ship.

On the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, the Treasury has forwarded £50 to Mr. F. Bridges, author of "Phrenology made Practical," for his articles on criminals, crimes, and their governing laws.

THE BARRIERS OF PARIS.



THE TAPOR.



PARIS DEMOLITIONS.—THE BARRIERS OF PARIS.

DRAWN BY FELIX THORIGNY AND MORIN.



THE BALL.



BARRIER OF THE MILITARY SCHOOL.



BARRIER OF LA VILLETTRE.



BARRIER OF CLICHY.

An Imperial decree of the early part of the present year ordained the extension of the limits of the city of Paris from the barriers to the fortifications. During the last few years this improvement had been frequently mooted, as the fortifications had evidently become the natural boundary of the French capital; but several important interests were at stake, which it was thought necessary to conciliate before adopting the measure. The first was that of the manufacturers, who were to be deprived of their market at the beginning of 1850, thus rendering all articles of consumption dearer to those who live within its compass, several arrangements have been made which will diminish, for a time at least, the burdens of those whose country seats or places of business have been converted, *sous les volets*, into town residences or city commercial houses. The new tollhouses (*bureaux de l'octroi*) are at present in course of erection at the different points of the fortifications, and they will be ready for their official functions by the end of the year.

The present Paris barriers and wall will shortly disappear. Commenced in 1786 by the architect Ledoux, they were constructed to facilitate the collection of the city dues, as well as to mark the boundaries of the capital. Previously to their existence the incompleteness induced a system of fraud which was exercised on to a great extent. However, in 1789, the Constituent Assembly set aside the difference by abolishing the local distinctions with regard to the collection and the circulation of estable and drinkables remained free during a period of seven years. In all probability the barriers would have been destroyed had not the Convention suggested that they should be converted into a series of monuments, upon which it was proposed to inscribe in durable letters "the names of all the victories gained by the Republican armies over the tyrants." But the pecuniary resources of France were so limited that the expense of such a work could not be imposed on the people, and wine, spirits, meat, game, &c., were again laid on, and the wall and barriers terminated, at a great expense. The revenue derived from this source for city purposes, which was at first only ten millions of francs, has since very much increased: under the first Empire it produced, on an average, twenty million; and under the Restoration, twenty-eight million; during the reign of Louis Philippe, thirty-five million; and at the present time it varies from forty to fifty millions of francs a year (or nearly two millions of francs per day). The cost of the fortifications (the octroi wall (sixteen miles round) to the fortifications (twenty-four miles in length) will necessarily give a large increase of revenue to the municipality, an increase which will be required for the numerous expenses occasioned by the construction of the new bureaux, and for lighting, paving, watching, &c., the different outskirts brought into the Parisian region by the application of the recent decree.

The present barriers are situated in the suburbs surrounding the Paris of 1850 is fifty-four, of which thirty-nine are on the right and seventeen on the left shore of the Seine. Most of them are without any architectural pretensions, but a few have something of a monumental character, and we have selected four of these latter for illustration, before they are given up to the pickaxe of the *démolisseurs*. The most remarkable in a historical and topographical point of view are the Barrier of the Military School, the Barrier of Clichy, the Barrier of the Courtille, and the Barrier of La Villette, to each of which we will devote a few lines in the order of our illustrations.

THE BARRIER OF THE MILITARY SCHOOL.

The Barrier de l'Ecole is on the left shore of the Seine, and owes its name to the immediate neighbourhood of the Military School, erected in 1781 by Louis XV, and since so splendidly increased and terminated during the reign of the present Emperor, by whom its proportions have been rendered adequate to the size of the Champ de Mars, on which it forms the appropriate ornament. As may be supposed, the population of this barrier is for the most part military, and the *barriériste* who is the subject is an inhabitant of the Ecole or of the *valises*, which is also close by. On the Sunday especially this barrier has a peculiar aspect: the joy of a martial character, and the liberations at wine-shops are qualified under the smart accoutrements of all arms. The gallants of Mars readily spend in the company of their sweethearts (or friends) their small week's pay, or the gift of some relative sent to procure them a little pleasure, and sometimes the meetings are of a more serious character, or a warmly-contested dispute, will cause them to let their hands descend to the hilt of their swords. Blood may flow; but, generally, some good soul intercesses before the strife goes too far; all is arranged to the satisfaction of the disputants; and then the peacemakers and the adverse parties order a fresh bottle, knock their glasses together in sign of friendly reconciliation, embrace, love one another more than ever, and vow that they will—react the scene on the next opportunity.

THE BARRIER OF CLICHY.

The Barrier of Clichy was hitherto a monument common to Paris and the Battignolles, which largely overtops so much increased as almost to eclipse the village to which this barrier gave its name. At the point where the city finishes and the Battignolles begin the difference is very great, and the former is the scene of the construction of a great number of superb houses and fine salas, many of which are worthy, as will shortly be, of the interior of Paris. This spot was in 1815 the scene of a valorous resistance on the part of a portion of the National Guard who wished to oppose to the last the entry of the allies into the capital. The brave Marshal Mortier took up his position in the grand avenue leading to the barrier, on the spot near the now famous *Porte de la Villette* (see our Engraving), than a low tavern, to one to which the survivors of the capture of滑铁卢被囚禁在附近，可能成为囚犯的避难所。这将是一个美丽的避难所，为不同的财产主们提供了一个，在目前的情况下，

establishment, which is visited by epicures from all parts, and frequented by many of the rich *restaurateurs* who inhabit the neighbourhood. There are, moreover, in this quarter a number of tables d'hôte where persons of limited means can for a moderate sum satisfy their gastronomic propensities.

THE BARRIER OF THE COURTIILE.

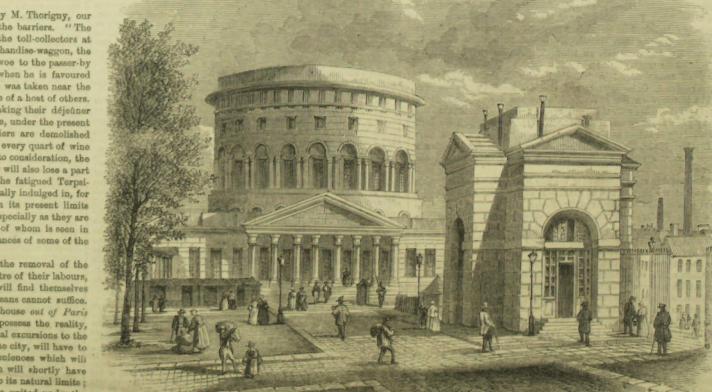
The Barrier of the Courtille—or of Belleville, as it is now more frequently called, after the suburb of that name situated near the pace of Paris inhabited by a great colony by the working population. Its neighbourhood is composed of numerous *papeteries*, or new drinking establishments, at which the blue wine, at six sous the quart, is dispensed to the thirsty artisans who can, from habit perhaps, fearlessly brave the cold, which the unaccustomed are sure to experience after imbibing the cheap vinous liquid. The descent from the Courtille has rendered this barrier somewhat notorious. It was here that the masquerades from all the balls in Paris used to collect on to the boulevard, whence, after partaking of some slight refreshment, they would take flight to their respective domiciles. This scene has been discontinued of late years, for the custom had degenerated into license, and the conduct of a portion of the masqueraders was frequently offensive, that it was often difficult to suppress a demonstration which had become more horrid in the breed than in the shepherds. It is not, however, to be wondered at that he who has witnessed it in our younger days, as one of the sights when Louis Philippe was King, and we can only say, for the consolation of those who will never have the chance of assisting at the like again, that they ought not to regret the innovation which sends conduct was anything but elevated, except, perhaps, in the bacchanalian signification of the term.

THE BARRIER OF LA VILLETTRE.

This, in a commercial point of view, has been hitherto the most important of the barriers of Paris, and its neighbourhood has owed its rapid augmentation to the proximity of the basin of the Canal of St. Martin, the docks, so to speak, of the Parisian port. The twin cemetery La Villette was but a farm, known under the name of the Villa Sainte-Paul, until 1815, when it was sold by the Emperor Napoleon to a Mr. Le Brun, who built thereon a villa, which was burnt in 1448 by the Armagnacs. In 1503 the conferences opened for the conversion of Henry IV, were continued, and the truce between the Royalists and the League signed there. La Villette has been also rendered illustrious for the combat sustained in the vicinity by its brave defenders in 1814. It was upon this spot that the celebrated ventriloquist Pits-Jacobs was killed, after having performed before the Emperor and the Queen. An Englishman who had a desire to pass through the barrier daily, a large majority of which are waggoners' ladies with chandelles; these, and the great traffic here about, import to La Villette a resemblance to some of those animated parts of London which are the pride of Englishmen, and form a subject of excusable wonderment to all lovers of commercial activity.

In addition to the structures of the Octroi themselves, drawn by M. Thorigny, our artist, Mr. Morin, has given us a picture from the actual life at the barriers. "The Visit" in the Engraving running across the two pages of the present section, shows their work of inspection: the bakes of the housewife, the marmalade-wagon, the public vehicle, are all subjected to a minute examination, and woe to the passer-by whose commodities do not answer completely to his declaration when he is favoured by the committee's "visit" of the employé. "The Tavern" scene was taken near the barrier of Clichy, in September last, and is the type of a host of others. The waiter and waitwoman bring in the new barrels, which are taken to the déjeuner in the open air, at the establishment of a marquis de via. The waiter, in the present system, they get a quart of wine for six sous! When the barriers are demolished, will they either have to go farther or fare worse, for the duty on every quart of wine entering Paris is eight sous? so that, bread, meat, &c., taken into consideration, the price of this meal would be doubled. "The Hall" at the barrier will also lose a part of its gaiety, and withdraws a species of cheap refreshment for the fatigued Tarpeian soldiers was not a little gaiety. The hall, which excess usually indulged in, for all who have visited the *late clairières* of the *Bois de Boulogne*, can state that order and urbanity generally predominate, more especially as they are guaranteed to a certain extent by the presence of the police, one of whom is seen in our illustration watching with a superb gravity the agile performances of some of the "dancers at the barrier."

The extinction of the city of Paris will most likely necessitate the removal of the greater part of the Parisian population still farther from the centre of their labours; as those who lived between the barriers and the fortifications will find themselves exposed to an increase of expenditure for which their scanty means cannot suffice. The Parisian tradesmen who used to boast of their little country houses out of Paris will no longer have the charm of the expression, but he will still possess the reality, which consists in his being able to make a joyful excursion to the barrier, beyond which one need not cross a frontier air to the city, will have to seek a wider range for their venue. These are all slight inconveniences, which right themselves with time. The male object of the alteration will shortly have become a *fort accueilli*; the city of Paris will have been carried to its natural limits; the numerous enclaves with which it had become connected will be united under the same judicial direction; and the embellishments of the entire capital will be completed on a large scale; and what leaves Paris the finest, if not the largest, city of the world either in ancient or modern times.



BARRIER OF LA VILLETTRE.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.
 MR. JOHN BRUCE, to whom the students of English history are under so many obligations, has just made a most curious discovery connected with the personal history of one of England's greatest authors. The discovery relates to no less a person than Ben Jonson, and goes to the very quick with "Rare Ben." It is Ben's own deposition on oath before the Attorney-General of King Charles I., and has a Star Chamber smack about it. Ben held a pen dipped in wormwood and gall, and could and did say bitter things. Felton's knife at Portsmouth had newly sent Steenie Duke of Buckingham to the vault which he still occupies in the Chapel of King Henry VII. Felton had sympathisers—nay, admirers; and a smart copy of verses in Felton's favour was in general circulation and on the table of no less a person than the founder of the far-famed Cottonian Library. The verses were anonymous, and Jonson was more than suspected of being their author. Ben is examined narrowly, denies the authorship, and states his belief that the Rev. Zouch Townley is Felton's panegyrist. Then Townley turns out to be the friend of Jonson, and Ben admits his having heard Townley preach a sermon in St. Margaret's, Westminster, evidently in Felton's favour. Nay, more; he admits having given to Townley, on the Sunday after the sermon, a dagger with a white haft, the dagger which he ordinarily wore at his girdle. It was a knife with a white haft that Felton employed with so much effect. The whole examination is extremely interesting, not only as it relates immediately to Jonson, but as a picture of that age and as an episode in an event which changed materially the destiny of England. Townley fled to the Hague, to avoid a Star Chamber matter arising out of it—and very wisely too. Cannot the sermon be discovered? How little we know as yet of English history! Mr. Bruce is contributing new materials of moment—"helps," as old Heylyn would have called them.

Lovers of English music will be delighted to learn that excellent English music with excellent old English words may be heard every night at the Gallery of Illustration, in Regent-street. Mr. Chappell, who has done so much to remove the stigma of Tom Killigrew's saying to Mr. Pepys, that the English had no other music than marrowbones and cleavers, is the leading caterer; while Miss Poole and Mr. Ramsden sing with great feeling and (what is so very rare now) exquisite articulation.

Two historical anecdotes connected with two illustrious personages in English history have just come to light. The correspondence of the French Ambassador to the Court of Queen Elizabeth reveals to us what Elizabeth said of Essex. "He took pleasure," she said, "in insulting her person; but she had warned him to take care how he touched her sceptre." The other anecdote refers to King George IV., and is told in the diary of Mr. Rose, who was much with King George III. and more with Mr. Pitt. Rose was talking to the King in his own house. "I thank God," said King George III., and with warmth, "there is but one of my children who wants courage, and I will not name him, because he is to succeed me." Here, then, is a new bit for Mr. Thackeray's "Four Georges."

The following letter—now first printed—will be read with interest. It is from Twickenham, in 1726, and relates to the post of "The Seasons," to Pope, and to Dr. Young. Mallet's verses to Thomson are those prefixed to the second edition of "Winter":—

RICHARD SAVAGE TO DAVID MALLET.

Twickenham, August 15, 1726.

Dear Sir,
 I had long before now acknowledged your two last had I not been fatigued and unsettled; for I am truly sensible of ye many undeserved favors which I owe your Friendship. As for your story of Massinissa, I still admire it, and am resolved to attempt it, tho' I have not yet begun. In one thing I was a little disappointed, for I was in Hopes that you woud have translated those speeches from Livy which you were once so kind as to read to me. Your Verses to Mr. Thomson are correctly wrote, finely imagined, and in a Word very generous and like your self.

Where thy Power fails, unable to go on,
 Ambitions, greatly will the Good undone.

The Noble Spirit of those two Lines is peculiar to your own soul, and must have a charming Effect on all those, by whom a good Author woud wish to be read, as must also yr four following Lines, where you have set Fame in a most beautiful and alluring Light—indeed, ye whole Copy is of a piece; and it woud be wrong to point out any part as your finest where all is excellent, and I am sincerely of opinion that yr Praise is by no means too high for ye Person it is addressed to.

I have set my whole Thoughts on my Poem call'd The Misfortunes of Humane Life, but find it very difficult to please my Self. I wish I cou'd be favour'd with some of your Thoughts on that subject. Since my rural retirement I have been visited by Dr. Young, who mentions you often with an affectionate and uncommon ardor. Mr. Pope has thrice done me ye Favour of a Visit also, and entertained me very handsomely at his House. Mr. Dennis has also been with me, and staid three days. Mr. Hill has finished his affair, and by disposing of it to a company has secured an hundred thousand pounds to himself. On Fryday was se'might he set out in his own Coach and six to Scotland, with his Wife, and his Mother-in-Law accompanied him in her Chariot. The gold medal he has been presented with from yr Czarina has no doubt been related to you by Mr. Thomson and by the Newspapers.

The battle of Waltham Abbey is still being fought. Mr. Freeman, who fights for Harold and the Saxon order of architecture, has still the "vantage-ground" over Parker of Oxford, Willis of Cambridge, and William the Conqueror. Antiquaries and architects have of late been too prone to deny the existence of Saxon remains in our abbeys and cathedrals. The introduction of the Norman style has been too precisely determined on insufficient grounds. There are more Saxon remains in England than Messrs. Willis and Parker are willing to allow. Mr. Freeman will, we trust, continue his researches. He only fights for truth.

By all means step into "Cox's Northwick Gallery," No. 14, Berners-street, Oxford-street, and see Mr. Macle's masterpiece, "The Marriage on the Battle-field"—the marriage of Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, with the Irish Princess Eva. Mr. Macle was many years about it, and since its completion, in 1854, it has gained wonderfully in colour and all the other qualities of a work of true art. Mr. Lover, Ireland's living poet, has written for Mr. Cox a very elaborate and interesting account of the occasion and the picture.

The sketches and collections of the late Mr. Leslie—that admirable painter of the English and of the American school of Art—will pass next year under the hammer of Mr. Foster.

Old Sir Frederick Trench died the other day at Brighton. In conjunction with John Martin, the painter, he was the first (more than thirty years since) to spend his money and his time in the then fruitless endeavour of inducing Government to embank the Thames. To his enthusiasm London stands indebted for the equestrian statue of George III. at Charing-cross; to his disappointment about the equestrian statue of the great Duke, in front of the Royal Exchange, London is additionally indebted—if debt, indeed, it be—for the equestrian statue of the same great Duke at Hyde-park Corner. The Chantrey Wellington was the bronze parent of the Wyatt Wellington, and Trench brought the Wyatt Wellington into the world.

A dinner to a schoolmaster—and given (deservedly) by more than two hundred and fifty men and lads taught by Dr. Vaughan, of Harrow! Here is matter for reflection. No such compliment was paid to Roger Ascham, or George Buchanan, or William Camden, or Richard Busby, or Dr. Johnson, or even to Dr. Arnold. The disuse of rod and cane has done much to endear schoolmasters and scholars.

MUSIC.

A musical entertainment of uncommon interest, consisting of OLD ENGLISH SONGS AND BALLADS, is now being given every evening at the Gallery of Illustration. It has been got up under the auspices of Mr. William Chappell, and is founded on that gentleman's work, "Popular Music of the Olden Time," a work now well known to, and esteemed by, the public, because it not only contains an ample collection of English music and song from a remote period of our annals, with an account of the character and progress of our national music, but is rich in curious information touching the manners, customs, and social condition of England. Hence it is a book for the general reader as well as for the lover of music. By this work Mr. Chappell has scattered to the winds the belief, so long entertained and so often repeated, that the English are not a musical people, and are destitute of genuine, national, indigenous music. He has, on the contrary, shown that England is richer in this respect than any other country in Europe; and he has proved the existence of our musical treasures by actually spreading them before us. He has shown, moreover, beyond dispute, that, notwithstanding all our pretensions to musical progress, the present state of England is that of degeneracy and decay; that music was much more studied, more practised, and entered more deeply into the occupations, pursuits, and enjoyments of all ranks and degrees of people two and three centuries ago than it does at the present day. One of the worst features of the existing state of music among us is the almost total oblivion into which the melody and song of our own country has fallen. The first step in the path of improvement will be their revival, and towards this most desirable end we trust the labours of Mr. Chappell will materially contribute, by showing the public what a rich mine of musical wealth we ourselves possess, and how little occasion we have to hunt for exotic productions, which can never be so congenial to English taste and feeling as the beautiful and expressive strains which for so many generations have delighted our ancestors.

The entertainment we now speak of consists of a selection of genuine English songs and ballads, taken from Mr. Chappell's work, sung by Miss Poole and Mr. Ramsden, and interspersed with illustrative remarks and anecdotes, written for them by Mr. Chappell, and delivered by them very agreeably. Performers better qualified for their task could not easily be found. Miss Poole is unrivalled as a pure, genuine, English singer; and Mr. Ramsden, though hitherto little known to the public, gives promise of the highest eminence. He has a beautiful tenor voice, possesses taste and feeling, and is evidently a good musician. Both the lady and the gentleman possess a talent the acquirement of which is too much neglected by our English singers of the day. They speak admirably; with such clearness of articulation that not a word is lost, and with such intelligence that every word receives its full meaning. The performance is prefaced by the following prologue, written by Mr. Mark Lemon, and spoken by Miss Poole:—

I'm here to speak a Prologue, and to as' A kindly welcome for our coming task.
 Why should we doubt it? having had, by turn',
 Old Cambrian scalds and Caledonian Burns,
 Sweet Irish bards of most melodious tones,
 And Nigger minstrels with their tuneful bones.
 Why fear that tunes our grand forefathers sung,
 To earnest rhymes writ in our English tongue,
 Will fail to find an English welcome here;
 "Time has not staled them," and we will not fear!
 "But stay," says Doubter, in a sneering tone,
 "We have an English music quite our own?"
 We've always been a dull, beef-eating race;
 I fancy you'll be posse to prove your case."
 Wherever man is brave and woman fair,
 Both fame and love will have an utterance there.
 Where beauty decks each meadow, hill, and dell,
 Rejoicing man his thankfulness will tell:
 Where every leafy wood has minstrel birds,
 Endowed with songs more eloquent than words,
 Think'st thou their singing could be heard in vain,
 And voices sweet as birds' not mock the strain?
 All those incentives to our land belong,
 And, having them, can we have wanted Song?
 No! Here the proofs (placing hand on book), and, if we who essay
 To sing to-night some long-forgotten lay,
 Should fail its olden magic to impart,
 Blame not the minstrel's but the singer's art,
 Yet gently censure, since the partial friend,
 Remembering songs you heard but to command,
 Bade me be bold, and show our English muse
 In coif and bodice—How could I refuse?
 Recalling every kindness you have shown,
 Till all these friends before me seem my own.

The songs are admirably selected. Some are pathetic and tender, others full of racy English humour, and all are so excellent that to specify those which are eminently successful would be to enumerate the whole contents of the programme. We may mention two or three which made the strongest impression on ourselves. The beautiful north-country ballad, "Oh, the oak, and the ash, and the bonny ivy-tree," sung by Miss Poole with exquisite simplicity and feeling, brought before us the image of old *Mabel*, in "Rob Roy":—

Even yet, methinks, I see old *Mabel*, her head slightly agitated by the palsy of age, and shaded by a close cap as white as the driven snow—her face wrinkled, but still retaining the healthy tinge which it had acquired in rural labour. I think I see her look round on the brick walls and narrow street which presented themselves from our windows as she concluded with a sigh the favourite old ditty which I then preferred, and—why should I not tell the truth?—which I still prefer to all the opera airs ever minted by the capricious brain of an Italian Mus. D.—

"Oh, the oak, the ash, and the bonny ivy-tree,
 They flourish best at home in the north country!"

The air "With Jockey to the Fair," a melody of the last century, is sung by Mr. Ramsden with the verses written for Mr. Chappell's work by Charles Mackay, "Amid the new mown-hay," which are perfectly suited to the gracefully cheerful character of the music. Another of Mr. Ramsden's happiest efforts is the famous "Sally in our Alley," which he sings delightfully. But he sings only three verses, for which (though Incledon is cited as a precedent) we feel half inclined to quarrel with him. To omit a single stanza of Henry Carey's inimitable ballad is to take away a feature from one of the sweetest pictures of innocent love ever imagined by a poet. We have heard this ballad numberless times, and have never found that anybody thought it too long.

Without going into any further details, we shall only add that the reception given to this entertainment by crowded audiences every evening shows that, though the English public have too much neglected their own national song, they only require to hear it that they may appreciate and enjoy its beauties.

MR. HULLAH'S performance of "Elijah" at St. Martin's Hall, on Wednesday evening, was excellent in every respect, and completely successful. Mr. Weiss has no superior as a representative of the Prophet, and never sang more grandly and impressively than on this occasion. Madame Lemmens Sherrington, in the principal soprano part, showed that she is capable of becoming one of our first oratorio singers. The great air, "Hear ye, Israel!" was a magnificent piece of singing. Miss Fanny Huddart, in the contralto music, exhibited that energy and declamatory power for which she has always been distinguished; and Mr. Wilbey Cooper sang the tenor part with a beautiful voice and much taste and feeling. The chorus and orchestra were admirable; and, altogether, we have scarcely ever heard Mendelssohn's chef-d'œuvre more nobly performed. The hall was crowded to the doors.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE AND MR. ROEBUCK.—In answer to the statement recently made at a public meeting at Bath, by Mr. Roebuck, that one of the exiled Orleanist Princes had forwarded to the French Ministry a scheme for attacking this country, the Prince de Joinville has forwarded to the public journals a letter, of which the following is a translation:—"Your number of to-day contains an extract from a speech delivered a few days since by Mr. Roebuck, in which I am so clearly alluded to that I feel obliged to reply to it. Mr. Roebuck's assertion is entirely devoid of foundation. I have not made any plan of the coasts of England; I have not drawn up any scheme of attack against this country; and, lastly, need I say that I have not sent anything to the French Ministry? I may add that, although I still consider myself a 'child of France,' I should be the last to wish that 'the principles' which now rule her should pass across the Channel."

THE THEATRES, &c.

ST. JAMES'S.—A new piece by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, produced at this theatre, whatever may be its relative success, serves at least to show that wit is sometimes hereditary. It is entitled "The Chatterbox," and is entirely a drama of dialogue and character. Of plot there is little or nothing. The dramatis personae are, after the manner of the author's father, divided into classes—the *Poundees* and the *Penses*. *Miss Tinglong*, the *Chatterbox*, creates a feud between them—not so much intentionally as for the love of talk—by painting the one party as the *stuckups* and the other as *vulgarians*. Her real purpose in all this chitter is, however, to gain the affections of *Mr. Pense*, a widower (Mr. Barrett), about whom she winds and winds her charms until he is spellbound and yields at discretion. Mrs. Frank Matthews enacted the *Chatterbox* in a broad style, which we do not think was exactly in the design of the author, but which suited the artist admirably, and was successful. The effect of the whole is dependent on the dialogue, the excellence of which is indisputable.

SURREY.—On Tuesday "The Stranger" was revived, a play which is always sure to draw a large and sympathising audience. All the severe criticism to which this Kotzebue drama has been subject, has failed to diminish its popularity. The public mind has decided for itself on the morality of the story, and refuses to repudiate a repentant woman. The part of the *Stranger*, too, adapts itself admirably to Mr. Creswick's style of acting, and the *Mrs. Haller* of Miss Edith Heraud has been long known as one of the most successful of her impersonations. On the fall of the curtain she was loudly called for, and reappeared to receive the greeting of a crowded house. Mr. Creswick, having been likewise summoned, bowed his acknowledgments. It deserves to be remarked that the company have been remarkably successful in the performance of legitimate drama, which, having been well supported, has been immensely attractive.

PRINCESS'.—Another novelty has been introduced, "Le Grand Pas des Dervish Faust," by M. Espinosa and Mdlle. Mariquita. The public will find in this spectacle much to astonish and delight. It was first introduced in a drame fantastique at the Porte St. Martin, to which the German "Faust" furnished the subject, and has since been the topic of much conversation. On Saturday we had an opportunity of witnessing the extraordinary fest (for such it is) of M. Espinosa. As a Spinning Dervish, enacted by a demon, he whirls round Mdlle. Mariquita with supernatural energy, making, meanwhile, such free use of his limbs as to threaten the loss of them, and describing circles of all sizes, until he takes the entire stage and giddily reels around the widest possible arena. The performance, as we have said, is wonderful, and cannot fail to prove attractive.

LYCEUM.—On Monday a new piece was produced, derived from a vaudeville entitled "Le Clé sous le Paillason," and called "The Key under the Doormat." Married gentlemen in love with each other's wives is scarcely an English subject; but Mr. Rouse and Miss Julia St. George made the piece pleasant enough by some comic and sentimental singing.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Grand Orange Lodge has just issued its annual address, which, however, does not appear to contain anything noteworthy, except an expression against Irish volunteer corps.

At Norwich, on Tuesday, the Town Council decided to stop the inquiry into the alleged bribery practices by 23 votes to 19. The Liberals will, however, it is understood, take further proceedings in the matter.

Frederick Mayne (alias Broadwood, better known as the Kentish Slogger) was charged at Maidstone, yesterday week, with having killed Edward Millgate, another pugilist, in a prize-fight that took place near Penenden Heath. The accused was fully committed to take his trial for feloniously killing and slaying the said Edward Millgate.

The Barnsley and Penistone branch of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway is opened through to Barnsley town for passenger traffic. For some time, owing to the disagreement with the Lancashire and Yorkshire and South Yorkshire Companies, the above company have had their station at Summer-lane, which is nearly a mile from Barnsley.

As a party was returning from Clifton to Bristol one night last week, in a fly, the horse suddenly disappeared, and the traces giving way, it fell to the bottom of an unprotected and unlighted drainage cutting to the depth of twenty-one feet. Happily, the carriage was arrested on the brink of the pit. The horse, which was seriously injured, was got out on the following morning.

BREACH OF THE FACTORY ACT.—At the Courthouse, Burnley, on Monday, Messrs. H. and E. Rawlinson, Burnley Wood, were summoned for having young persons at work after six o'clock in the evening of the 3rd of November. It being the second offence within the year, the Bench imposed a penalty of £2 in each of fifty cases, which, together with costs in all, amounted to £130 6s.

The agent of Lord Fitzwilliam's estates in the execution of orders to "square" two farms on the Wicklow estates that interlaced each other, was opposed by one of the tenants, to whom he gave notice to quit. On the other taking possession of some of the disputed land, he met with such violent threats and opposition that he fell down dead, probably from a heart attack. The Coroner, however, has committed six prisoners for trial.

TESTIMONIAL.—On Tuesday evening the Liberals of Preston, to the number of one thousand, met in the Assembly-rooms of that town, on the occasion of the presentation of a testimonial to C. P. Grenfell, Esq., M.P. The testimonial, an epègne, the workmanship of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street, London, was composed of solid silver, and was valued at 500 guineas.

At Bletchingly, a village near Reigate, a woman named Brown has been killed by her husband. Brown, it appears, keeps an inn. His wife was addicted to drink, and on Saturday evening she much annoyed some company in one of the parlours by going in under the influence of liquor. After the company left it would seem probable a quarrel sprang up between the husband and wife, the husband kicking his wife so violently that she shortly bled to death. He has been arrested.

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE.—At Waterford there was last Sunday a great demonstration on the part of those who sympathise with the Pope, held in the Cathedral. Speeches were delivered of an exciting character. Eight thousand persons are reported to have been present, who unanimously adopted the resolutions submitted to them. There was also held, at the same time, at the Carmelite Church, Dublin, a crowded meeting of different religious fraternities in support of the same object.

Two boys were found in the streets of Waterford, the other day, singing and retailing ballads, the burden of which was "the approaching advent" of Louis Napoleon. The "true sons of Erin" were called upon to rise as one man, and urged to follow "the brave Dr. Cahill" in his crusade against the tyrannical Anglo-Saxon. The youths were taken into custody, but were soon afterwards set at liberty, and their stock of inflammatory publications was confiscated by the police.

A RACE WITH A RAILWAY TRAIN.—William Bartle, of Horton, near Bradford, was charged before the Halifax magistrates on Saturday, with cruelly illtreating and overriding his horse on November the 25th. The defendant, it appears, was trying a race with a passenger train from Bradford to Halifax, eight miles, and as the train had to stop at four or five stations, and the transit occupying about half an hour, he outran the train. The case fell through for want of evidence on the point of whipping the horse.

A DECISION IN THE BRISTOL BANKRUPTCY COURT.—William Bartle, of Horton, near Bradford, was charged before the Halifax magistrates on Saturday, with cruelly illtreating and overriding his horse on November the 25th. The defendant, it appears, was trying a race with a passenger train from Bradford to Halifax, eight miles, and as the train had to stop at four or five stations, and the transit occupying about half an hour, he outran the train. The case fell through for want of evidence on the point of whipping the horse.

A young man named Charles Thomas Hockley, aged eighteen, jumped, one morning last week, from a window of the Blue Posts Tavern, Greenhill's-rents, whilst in a state of somnambulism. He was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and died shortly after.

Henry Smith Bright, once so well known as a merchant at Hull, has been found dead in his cell at the Pentonville Prison, where he was undergoing the punishment of his offence.

The Geographical Society of Paris has just proposed a prize of 6000 francs to the first traveller who shall perform the journey from Algeria to Senegal, or vice versa, passing by Timbuctu.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THERE seems little to tell of in the hunting world, except that Mr. P. Williams has been compelled, for game preserving reasons too well known, to give notice that he will quit the Rufford country which he has hunted so brilliantly for nearly twenty seasons. Steeple-chasing has put itself more under a cloud than ever by the disclosures threatened in connection with the Croydon events which are to be investigated on Monday next; and, save and except an unmistakable decline in the American favourite, and an improvement in Thormanby, there is little to report about the Derby cracks. Nutbourne, for whom it is said that 200 sovereigns would not have been refused last autumn, is not much mentioned, and The Drone has been recently backed for a good deal on the quiet.

Knight of Kars has retired from the turf to Danebury paddocks, while Neasham is to go to Easby Abbey, and Toxophilite to Doncaster. The blood foals of the present year entered with Messrs. Wetherby are—colts, 631; fillies, 677. 626 mares have been barren or unfortunate, and very nearly 100 entered foals, with Phryne's and Alice Hawthorn's among them, have died. Out of the six sets of twins only three survive, and one of them is christened Wetherby. Barbelles has an Ashgill filly, Catherine Hayes a Baron colt, Gaspard's dam a Daniel O'Rourke filly, Martha Lynn an Ellington colt, Andover's dam a Fallow Buck filly, Ghizinea a King Tom colt, Inheritor a Mountain Deer filly, Cazenou an Orlando filly, Virago a Stockwell colt, and Ellerdale and Castanette Voltigeur colts. Stockwell heads the list with twenty-four colts and eighteen fillies; and Fandango, Flying Dutchman, Kingston, King Tom, Newminster, Orlando, Rataplan, Risenman, Tadmor, Voltigeur, and West Australian run forward. Touchstone, the premier sire, has eleven, of which two are dead.

The great race for the championship of the Australian colonies was run on the 1st of October, before a concourse of 40,000 persons—the largest multitude ever assembled in Australia. The winner (Flying Buck) is a Victorian horse, and was scarcely named in the betting.

Mr. Rarey has had a very successful tour to Manchester and Liverpool, where he held six exhibitions, at two of which scores were turned away from the doors. In the latter town the omnibus men attended in great force, and about forty were sent gratis by a proprietor, who was one of the original ten-guinea subscribers. A chestnut cart siren and a mare, both of them fearful biters and kickers, were the principal Liverpool subjects; and at Manchester there were "three frightful examples" in one day. One of them was a little cob siren, which was never trusted without a muzzle, and so confident was the owner of its powers to foil the American, that he actually advertised the coming combat at his own expense, that his friends might all come, and see the pony win. It was turned into the ring without its muzzle, and flew twice over at its opponent with all the fury of a mastiff; but Mr. Rarey eluded it the first time, and caught it as it rose on its legs for the second spring. It became so tame at last that the audience called on him to wash his hands to be sure that there could be no deception.

Mr. Rarey has been in London at Allen's Riding-school during the week, where a grey showed good fight on Wednesday to an immense crowd of Smithfield visitors. It is his intention, we believe, to visit a few more large towns, and then, if his arrangements with the Government will permit of it, to take a journey to Arabia and the Holy Land.

Mr. George Oates defeated the South in capital style for the Newmarket Champion Puppy Stakes with his Glengarry, by Black Cap; and Mr. Randall, after just missing the Champion All-aged Stakes with his Bit of Law, revenged himself with Resurgent in the Chippingham Stakes. The Black Clouds were thus first and second in the two principal Puppy Stakes, which is a great contrast to their bad performances at the last Altear Club Meeting. The meetings for next week are Coughton, Warwickshire, on Monday; Brougham and Whinfell on Tuesday and Wednesday; Hordley and Churchtown (Southport) on Wednesday; Ardrossan Club on Thursday; and Selby and Hampton Court on Thursday and Friday.

THE FARM.

THE Smithfield Club has this week completely absorbed every other subject of agricultural interest, save and except the election for the secretaryship of the Royal Agricultural Society. The seventy-eight candidates for this important post had been duly sifted by the committee of selection down to ten, who were personally introduced in alphabetical order for examination by the council. The latter mustered forty-five strong, under Lord Walsingham's presidency, to whose decision the issue had very nearly been left. We understand that after the fourth voting round only three remained—to wit, Mr. Curtois, Mr. Hall Dare (who took a strong lead from the first), and Mr. Halifax Wyatt. The fifth time of asking left the two last equal, and Mr. Hall Dare just won, "after a most exciting finish," by one vote. We understand that the new Secretary spent a considerable portion of his life in the Army, and saw strong service in the Crimea. It was settled at the same meeting to vote £55 extra for Shropshire bred sheep, which are now to attain the well-deserved dignity of a separate class; and the same for the Romney Marsh sheep, for one year, simply in consequence of their being indigenous to the neighbourhood of Canterbury. A £10 prize is also to be given for the best heifer calf in each of the shorthorn, Devon, and Hereford classes, which will no doubt prove so attractive as to induce a second prize in time. The pigs are to be divided according to colour in the small breeds, and an additional sum of £70 was voted for pig classes in general.

The Smithfield Club dinner on Wednesday was attended by 100 gentlemen, under the presidency of Lord Berners. The club was established in 1798, and it has now £2000 of invested capital, and 364 members. The money prizes amount to £950, and the value of the medals is £114.

Mr. Alderman Mechi inaugurated his Royal Agricultural Benevolent Society on Thursday with a meeting at St. James's Hall. Lord Feversham supported him in person, and it was announced that £1600 have already been paid or promised. Contributions are flowing in, and there seems every reasonable hope that the institution will receive the support of her Majesty and the whole agricultural community.

ORDER OF THE BATH.—The Queen has given orders for the appointment of R. G. Colquhoun, Esq., her Majesty's agent and Consul-General in Egypt; Joseph Tucker Crawford, Esq., her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana; J. H. Rice Crowe, Esq., her Majesty's Consul-General in the Kingdom of Norway; John Ward, Esq., her Majesty's Consul-General in the dominions of the King of Saxony; Sir Anthony Perrier, Bart., her Majesty's Consul at Brest; and Harry Smith Parkes, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai;—also, Major Harry Burnett Lumsden, of the Bengal Army, lately employed on a mission to Candahar, and Major William Henry Rodes Green, of the Bombay Army, employed on special duties in Upper Sindh, to be ordinary members of the civil division of the third class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—During the strong gale the beginning of the week several shipwrecks took place, on our coasts, involving a melancholy loss of life. The Swedish barque *Canton*, from Calcutta to London, drove ashore on Monday morning on the Sussex coast, near Camber station. Only two of those on board were saved, Captain Olsen, the officers, fifteen of the crew, and the pilot perishing. At the back of the Isle of Wight, at Grange Chine, near Brixton, a fine Maltese barque, called the *Mirabita*, from Marseilles, last from Queenstown, for London, went ashore about nine o'clock on Sunday evening, and shortly before daylight on Monday she went to pieces, the Captain, his first and second officers, and nine of the crew being drowned. Five only of the hands were saved. Another fatal shipwreck is believed to have happened on the south part of the Isle of Wight. A schooner, supposed to be the *Sentinel*, was driven ashore a few miles to the westward, and it is feared the crew perished in the rigging. During Sunday and Monday a tremendous gale prevailed on the Cumberland and other parts of the Solway coast; and, though somewhat moderated, continued on Tuesday, with a heavy sea on. There were several wrecks, and many lives were lost.

At a Court of Aldermen held on Tuesday a petition was presented, signed by nearly 500 members of the London Rifle Brigade praying that the Court would give its consent to the appointment of Capt. G. M. Hicks (of the 41st Regiment) to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Brigade. The petition was acceded to.

A movement has been on foot in Jersey for establishing a volunteer rifle company. The Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his approval of the preliminary steps ready taken, and a public meeting is announced.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.	WIND.	RAIN	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.				
Nov. 30	29.580	36.1	33.3	91	5	32.0	40.2
Dec. 1	29.810	36.7	33.0	87	5	32.5	40.4
" 2	30.063	34.0	28.1	81	4	32.8	37.2
" 3	30.191	31.4	29.9	95	7	29.0	35.0
" 4	29.719	41.9	40.2	94	10	34.0	44.8
" 5	29.502	47.0	42.6	86	7	37.8	56.7
" 6	29.657	44.0	40.1	88	10	33.2	48.3
						SSW.	633
						S.	230
							140

The Rev. John Davis, Chaplain of Newgate, has just presented his twenty-first annual report to the Lord Mayor and Visiting Justices in which he again strongly advocates the separate system recently introduced into the prison, and quotes appropriate testimony to its merits.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

DURING nearly the whole of the week considerable animation has prevailed in the market for National Stocks, owing to the favourable political advices from Paris. Large purchases of stock have been made on the part of the public, and prices have steadily improved. Fine bargains have likewise been numerous, and altogether great confidence as regards the stability of present values has been apparent. The Unfunded Debt has continued firm; and Indian Securities have been largely dealt in, at enhanced quotations.

A subscription-list has been opened by the original brokers to the Turkish Six per Cent £5,000,000 loan of 1858 for the unsubscribed balance of £622,000, the bonds representing which appear to have been long since sold by the Turkish Government to the Ottoman Bank. The whole sum has been taken at 62½, and business has since been done in this security in the Stock Exchange at 66, at which quotation the interest is over nine per cent per annum. Surely the Ottoman Government must be short of funds indeed to sell bonds considerably under that price!

Only moderate supplies of bullion—about £440,000—have come to hand since our last; but over £100,000 has been raised from the wreck of the *Royal Charter*. The demand for gold for export purposes has not been to say active, although several parcels have been withdrawn from the Bank for France. The amount in gold known to be on passage from Australia is nearly one million sterling; but it is pretty generally understood that the whole of it will be sent away. The silver market, though scantily supplied, is heavy, and bars have slightly declined—the last sale being at 61½d. per ounce.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the Government, in order to check the outflow of gold, was still purchasing bills both upon London and Paris. The exchanges, consequently, had slightly recovered. Very little alteration has taken place in the exchanges in China; but, at Calcutta and Bombay, they are more in favour of shipments of bullion from this country. An increased demand for silver from the East is, therefore, by no means improbable.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of Austria is now £7,920,000, and the circulation of notes amounts to £47,400,000.

There has been a steady demand for money for commercial purposes, both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street. In the rates of discount, owing to the abundance of capital, no change has taken place—the quotations for the best short paper being 2½%; and for three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

On Monday Home Stocks were steady; nevertheless, very little change took place in the quotations. The Reduced Three per Cents were done at 95½; Consols, for Money, 96½; New Three per Cents, 95½; Long Annuites, 1853, 17.13-16; India Five per Cents, 105½; Ditto Debentures, 1853, 96½; Ditto, 1859, 95½; Ditto Bonds, 4s to 6s. prem.; Consols, for Account, 96½; and Exchequer Bills, 27s. to 30s. prem.; India Stock was firm, at 22s and 22½. Enhanced prices were realised on Tuesday, with considerable firmness in the market. Consols touched 97½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 95½; Bank Stock, 22s; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 81½; India Stock, 22½; Ditto Five per Cents, 105½; Ditto Debentures, 1853, 96½; Ditto, 1859, 96½; Ditto Bonds, 6s. prem.; Consols for Account, 97½; and Exchequer Bills, 30s. prem. Prices ruled steadily on the following day. They closed as follows:—Bank Stock, 22s; Reduced Three per Cents, 95½; Consols for Transfer, 97½; Ditto, for Time, 97½; New Three per Cents, 95½; India Stock, 22s; Ditto, Five per Cents, 105½; Ditto Debentures, 95½; Ditto Bonds, 6s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 27s. to 30s. prem. On Thursday prices were fully supported, and the market ruled firm. Consols, for Money, marked 97½; for the Account 97½. The Reduced and the New Three per Cents sold at 95½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 81½; India Five per Cents, 105½; Ditto Debentures, 1853, 95½; Ditto, 1859, 96½; the Bonds, 3s. to 6s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 27s. to 30s. prem.

Considerable animation has prevailed in the Foreign House generally. The transactions have exceeded those of many previous weeks, and prices have steadily improved. Brazilian Five per Cent, have realised 103; Ditto, 1839 and 1859, 102½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents 1853, 95½; ex div.; Buenos Ayres Six per Cent, 81; Chilean Six per Cent, 104½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 66; Dutch Four per Cent, 100½; Ecuador New Consolidated, 18½; French Three per Cent, 71½; French 25c.; Mexican Three per Cent, 23½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent Dollar Bonds, 81, ex div.; Portuguese Tares per Cent, 1853, 45½; Ditto, 1855-57 and 1859, 44½; Russian Five per Cent, 1822, 109; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101; Russian Three per Cent, 66½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 88; Spanish Three per Cent, 45½; Ditto New Deferred, 33½; Turkish Six per Cent, 79; Ditto, New, 66; Turkish Four per Cent, 104; Venezuela Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 23½.

The dealings in Joint-stock Bank Shares have been moderate, and the quotations generally have ruled firm.—Australasia have marked 82; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 18; Chartered of India, London, and China, 30; City, 65; Colonial, 35; Commercial of London, 19½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17½; London Chartered of Australia, 23½; London and County, 32; London Joint-Stock, 33½; London and Westminster, 55½; Oriental, 33; Ottoman, 17½; South Australia, 31; Union of Australia, 50½; and Union of London, 29.

About an average business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities, as follows:—Canada Six per Cent, 11½; New Brunswick Five per Cent, 11½; New South Wales Five per Cent, 1853 and upwards, 10½; Victoria Six per Cent, 11½.

Miscellaneous Securities have ruled inactive. Canada Land Shares have been done at 106; Crystal Palace, 18; Electric Telegraph, 10½; Great Ship, 5½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 18; General Steam, 26½; London General Omnibus, 18; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 18; National Discount, 4½; Netherlands Land Eight per Cent Preference, 5½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 30½; Ditto, New, 27½; Royal Mail Steam, 5½; Ryde Pier, New, 6½; Scottish Australian Investment, 12½; Submarine Telegraph Scrip, 2½; Ditto, Registered, 2½; East and West India Docks, 11½; London, 67; St. Katherine, 72½.

The Railway Share Market has been decidedly active, at further advanced prices. The traffic returns continue large. Those of the London and North-Western show an increase of 23½%; the Great Northern, 22½%; the Great Western, £2004; and the London and South-Western an increase of £683, when compared with the corresponding week in 1853. We understand that the Dutch Government propose to guarantee 4½ per cent upon the capital necessary to form the new lines in Holland, and to advance £2,000,000 towards the construction of the heavy works. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6½; Bristol and Exeter, 10½; Caledonian, 92½; Cornwall, 6½; Eastern Counties, 5½; Eastern Union, B Stock, 27½; Elginburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 30; Glasgow and South-Western, 98; Great Northern, 103½; Ditto, A Stock, 95; Ditto, B Stock, 182½; Great Western, 67½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 200; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 99½; London and Blackwall, 66½; London and North-Western, 98½; London and South-Western, 97½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 7½; Midland, 103½; Norfolk, 57½; North British, 61½; North-Eastern—Barwick, 94½; Ditto, Leeds, 48½; Ditto, York, 78½; North Staffordshire, 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 36½; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 27½; South-Eastern, 81; Stockton and Darlington, 35½; Vale of Neath, 63.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Chester and Holyhead Five per Cent, 11½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Bristol and Exeter Four per Cent Stock, 97½; Caledonian, 102½; Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 127; Great Northern Five per Cent, Reassessable at Five per Cent prem., 83; Great Western Four per Cent, 91½; Ditto Five per Cent, 102½; Ditto, Chester Shares, 15; Midland Consolidated Six per Cent Stock, 130; Ditto, Farns- and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 103; North-Eastern—Barwick, 99½; Waterford and Kilkenney, 55.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 82½; Bombay, Broda, and Central India, 98; Ditto, Additional Capital, B, 10½; Buffalo, Brentford, and Goderich, July 1, 1873, 70; Eastern Bengal, 4½; East Indian, 103; Geelong and Melbourne, 20; Grand Trunk of Canada, 33½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 7½; Great Indian Peninsula, 100½; Ditto, New, 5½; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Ditto, Bonds, payable 1873, without option 90%; Ditto, 1877, 92; Madras, Fourth Extension, 4½; Punjab, 43.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 43; Bahia and San Francisco, 43; Great Luxemburg, 7½; Lombard-Venetian, 12½; Namur and Liège, 8½; Northern of France, 99½; Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles, 37½; Sambre and Meuse, 68.

Friday Afternoon.
The transfer books at the Bank of England are now closed for the dividends upon Consols; but the market generally for Home Stocks is very firm. Consols for account have been done at 96; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 95½ 96; and Exchequer Bills, 27s. to 30s. prem. Most other securities support yesterday's quotations.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—To-day's market was again very moderately supplied with English wheat, coastwise and by land-carriage; but the general condition of the samples was tolerably good. Fine qualities were held at full price, and the demand for them ruled inactive. Inferior parcels moved off heavily, at Monday's currency. Yees were well supplied with most kinds of foreign wheat. Buyers evinced no desire to compete, and the trade was consequently heavy, at late rates. In floating cargoes from the westward, very little



THE FRENCH EXPEDITION AGAINST MOROCCO.—FIGHT WITH THE BENI-SNASSEN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 560.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY OF MOROCCO.

THE CITY OF MOROCCO.

MOROCCO, the capital of the Moorish dominions, and the residence of the Sultan, is situated on level ground, four miles south of the River Tensift, and is surrounded by a strong wall thirty feet high, with square turrets at every fifty paces. The walls are nearly six miles in circuit, but the area inclosed is far from being covered with buildings, there being several large gardens and open spaces. The city of Morocco was founded early in the eleventh century, and rose to great prosperity. At the commencement of the seventeenth century it had a population of 600,000; but, having been ruined by disastrous wars and depopulated by the plague, it is now only the shadow of what it formerly was, and its inhabitants scarcely number 30,000. The modern city is similar, with regard to its architecture, to the other cities of the empire. Its streets are narrow and irregular. The houses are composed of a court with galleries round it, which lead to long and narrow rooms, the windows of which rarely look into the street. Many of the houses are built of stone, but the great majority are constructed of a kind of mortar composed of sand, lime, and earth, which is beaten hard together between planks placed on each side of the wall as it is being built. There are several mosques, the principal ones being those of El Kutubia and El Muzim, that of the Bentus, and that of Sidi Belabess, the patron of the city. The Sultan's Palace is outside the walls. It consists of a vast group of buildings, surrounded by pleasure and kitchen gardens. There are also a mosque and large courts where the Sultan gives his public audiences. The Jews occupy a special quarter, which is surrounded by a wall, the gate of which is closed at night and during the whole of

Saturday, and guarded by a kaid. Large aqueducts, which convey the water of the River Tensift to the city, surround it, and some of them are ten or twelve feet deep. They are continued southward towards the Atlas, in some places to a distance of twenty miles.

CADIZ.

FAIR Cadiz rising o'er the dark blue sea like a line of ivory palaces is a truly charming picture. It is built on a rocky peninsula some ten to fifty feet above the sea, which girds it around, a narrow isthmus connecting the mainland. Although really the oldest town in Europe (having been founded by the Phoenicians 347 years before Rome, and 1100 years before Christ, and called by the Romans Gades), it looks quite fresh and modern, and is well built, paved, and lighted. The Spaniards themselves compare it to a *taza de plata*, a silver dish. Cadiz, decayed with Rome, was destroyed by the Goths, taken by the Spaniards from the Moors in 1262, and sacked by Lord Essex in 1596 as a Roland for Spain's Oliver, the visit of the Armada to our seas. It has since been twice unsuccessfully attacked by the English, so that the city has had plenty of trouble since its birth, which accounts for its modern character. As a rule the houses are loftier than in other towns of Spain, and they abound in terraces, at the angle of which is a turret or belvedere: this adds much to the picturesqueness of the outline, and breaks the straight lines of the flat roofs. The far-projecting balconies are often inclosed with glass and filled with flowers. Every building is whitewashed with the whitest of wash, while lines of vermillion mark out the stories and divide the houses. In other Spanish cities the colours chosen are black or yellow.

Cadiz can boast of little in the way of architecture, or art of any kind: it has two cathedrals, but both second-rate. It is a garrison town, and has its barracks and arsenal. Murillo met with his death at Cadiz—at least he fell from a scaffolding—while painting, and died in consequence at Seville. The picture he was engaged upon—“The Marriage of St. Catherine”—is in the Academy of the former city. The sea ramparts girdle the town for more than four miles, and a second girdle of shoals and rocks defends it from the waves; but yet some years since a violent tempest destroyed the walls twenty feet thick, and wrought great damage.

Every Spanish town has its public walk, called the Alameda, and Cadiz possesses a charming one, furnished with trees, benches, and a fountain, and in the cool of the evening with a host of the most noticeable objects of the city—pretty women, “formed for all the witching arts of love.” These “dark, glancing daughters of Spain,” the “girls of Cadiz” are, indeed, worth a journey to see; their walk is perfection, and beyond expression fascinating, and their faces are beautiful; they are *par excellence* the women of Spain.

The mole is a busy, picturesque scene; here may be found a specimen of all nations, in every variety of costume and colour. The red mullet of Cadiz is almost as famous as the women. The Plaza de Toros is large, having been lately built, and the “funciones” are first-rate. The circus described by Lord Byron no longer exists. The visitor from northern shores will rejoice in the fine specimens of palm-trees growing throughout the city.

Some ten days since General O'Donnell held a council of war in Cadiz, and it will, no doubt, be one of the bases for military and naval operations against Morocco.



VIEW OF CADIZ.

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32. Si la stanchessa (Traviata).

33. Di provenza (Traviata).

34. Ah! l'chs la morte (Traviata).

35. Libiamo (Traviata).

36. Il balen (Traviata).

37. Parigi o cara (Traviata).

38. Si la stanchessa (Traviata).

39. Di provenza (Traviata).

40. Ah! l'chs la morte (Traviata).

41. Libiamo (Traviata).

42. Il balen (Traviata).

43. Parigi o cara (Traviata).

44. Si la stanchessa (Traviata).

45. Di provenza (Traviata).

46. Ah! l'chs la morte



MODEL FARM BUILDINGS AND WORKSHOPS AT LONGLEAT, WILTSHIRE, THE SEAT OF THE MARQUIS OF BATH.—FROM DESIGNS BY W. WILKINSON, OF OXFORD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

MR. WILKINSON'S FARM-BUILDING MODELS.

Our View represents an important Set of Farm Buildings and Workshops now in course of erection for the Marquis of Bath, at his Lordship's seat, Longleat, Wilts. A model of these buildings, with several other models of improved farm homesteads in various parts of the country, was exhibited at the show in Baker-street. Mr. Wilkinson has made this class of buildings his especial study; and, in consequence of his extensive practice, his models are looked at with considerable interest and attention.

The Marquis of Bath's buildings comprise a complete building establishment (which every estate of magnitude should possess), in addition to, and in connection with, the farm buildings.

The timber-yard and workshops are situated on the north side of the barn buildings and cart sheds, the latter forming a range of buildings standing in a line east and west, and facing south. The workshops or building establishment comprise, on the upper floor, joiners' shop for ten benches, provided with machinery for sawing, morticing, tenoning, &c.; a shod adjoining the shop for storing sawn timber; and a drying-room for boards and joinery, over the boiler-house, heated by steam. On the ground floor is a carpenters' shop, a blacksmiths' shop, and sawing-shed, fitted with a long rack-bench, for converting round timber; a bench for sawing deals and planks; and one for cutting up the slabs and blocks which fall as they are cut into a store-room below, ready to be supplied to the boiler fire, the boiler being on the same level and near thereto. The engine and boiler house adjoins the sawing-shed, and will contain a 16-horse power engine and boiler. There are also a clerk's drawing and pay office, glaziers' and painters' shop, and ironmongery stores, belonging to the building premises, and contained in the long range of buildings running east and west, the other portion of which is appropriated to the farming department, and contains granaries, store-rooms, straw-barns, thrashing-floor, mill-rooms, corn-dressing room, chaff and caving stores, men's mess-room, and cart-sheds. A covered way connects these buildings with those standing in front of them, and shown in the view under five connected roofs running parallel to each other, containing spacious roothouse, stabling for a large number of horses, nags' stable, and stalls for cows and feeding beasts, calves' pens, spare houses, pigs' boxes and foodhouse, and two large covered yards. These yards are excavated four feet below the other floors, and arranged to receive by the least possible amount of labour, and without the use of barrows, the whole of the refuse from the several places without loss and without underground drainage. These covered yards are constructed with due regard to ventilation, and form comfortable places for store cattle. The manure is thoroughly mixed, and becomes in an excellent state for removal. By this arrangement the old system of forming the manure into heaps and burning it, thus exposing it to rain and wind, and allowing its fertilising properties to escape, is dispensed with. Hence there is a saving of carting and labour as well as of the valuable properties of the manure. On the east side of these buildings are some open yards and paddock, fowl-yard and fowlhouses, slaughter-house, and implement-shed. The residence in the foreground on the west side is for the bailiff. The windows overlook the roadway between the buildings, where a considerable portion of the work is concentrated. A dairy is attached to the house, whence Longleat House will be supplied with cream and milk. The upper dwelling-house is intended for the clerk of works, from whom he will command a view of the yards and shops. The water supply is from a natural spring on a hill opposite the site, and is conveyed by pipes to a tank placed over the covered way, and thence carried by pipes to the various yards and buildings.

The works are in a forward state, and are expected to be completed by May or June next.

JOHN PHILLIP, R.A.

THE career of the artist nowadays presents but few and slight materials for the biographer. The first impulse for art, contrary very often to parental arrangement—the first successful exhibit—the first sale—the first patron—the first rich commission—with the dates of academic honours, if any, are the only great landmarks, the intervening space being filled up with a catalogue raisonné of principal works. This is a consequence of the isolation in which the modern artist lives and works, so different from the habit of association which formerly existed amongst them, which resulted in a commingling of sentiment and a concurrence of experiences which properly constituted a school. Now, there is no school of painting amongst us. The most noteworthy rising artists of our day have been self-taught, and too generally owe their subjects and their peculiarities of treatment to the influence of circumstances in which they may chance to have been thrown. These remarks apply with especial appropriateness to the clever artist who forms the subject of the present memoir.

John Phillip was born at Aberdeen in 1817, and at an early age gave indications of a taste for the arts. He began to practise his hand at the age of fifteen, and, two years afterwards—namely, in 1834—inflamed with the desire to see what he could do at headquarters, took French leave of home, and worked his passage on board a coasting-vessel from Scotland to London, for the purpose of visiting the exhibition of the Royal Academy. After a week's stay in the great metropolis, gloating upon art, and with strange dreams of art-inspiration, he returned to his northern home, where he painted a picture of a Scottish interior, which attracted the notice of the late Lord Panmure, who was so struck with the merit of the performance that he generously sent the young artist to London at his own expense for the purpose of pursuing his studies. Mr. Phillip became a student of the Royal Academy in 1837, returned to Scotland in 1839, and during two years painted portraits under local patronage. In 1841 he again removed to London, where he soon attracted notice by the production of various pictures on Scotch subjects, or treated with reference to Scotch localities and personages. Of these it may be sufficient to mention one of a Scotch pastor and his juvenile flock, "The Catechism," and "Baptism," "The Free Kirk," and "Drawing for the Militia," the last named produced about the year 1847, and exhibited with distinguished success both at the Royal Academy and at Manchester. In this line he was a regular contributor to the exhibition till the year 1851, when, in consequence of a severe illness, he visited Spain, where he remained till 1856. The influence of an entire change of scene and character upon the quick perceptive faculty of the artist was now marked in the production of works illustrative of Spanish life, painted with a joyous feeling and in rich, glowing hues, in which few could recognise the pencil which had produced "The Catechism," "Free Kirk," and other Scotch subjects. The first of these, entitled "A Visit to the Gipsy Quarters," was sent over and exhibited in 1853, and immediately commanded the admiration of the critics, sealing the future fame and defining the future career of the artist. "The Andalusian Letter-writer" followed in 1854, and was purchased from the walls by her Majesty, being the first manifestation of Royal patronage, and which has since been liberally followed up. In 1856, in which year Mr. Phillip returned to England, appeared "The Prayer of Faith shall Save the Sick," a work of a more refined and elevated character than any that had preceded it. In 1858 "The Death of the Contrabandista" showed the artist's powers of rendering with telling effect a most painful dramatic incident—a grand performance, happily relieved by "Youth at Seville," "The Daughters of the Alhambra," and other lighter passages of beauty and coquettish sentiment. In 1859 Mr. Phillip only contributed one composition, and a very striking one too—of "A Huff," or, lovers' quarrel, and a portrait, masterly in finish, of Augustus L. Egg, A.R.A.

Mr. Phillip's advance in professional honours has been rapid, almost without precedent. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in November, 1857, and a Royal Academician in November, 1859. His style is distinguished by great vigour and intelligence, and a fine perception of character. His flesh is admirable in modeling, and in the healthy hue bestowed upon it; and his colour is generally rich, pure, and harmonious beyond what is often met with in the English school of our day. But at the same time it must be admitted that the class of subjects to which he has lately devoted himself—being illustrative of peculiar aspects of national life—is not by any means of the highest order in art, and, we may add, is, as we believe, hardly worthy of his talent. Seeing how his powers have grown and improved under the influence of foreign experience,

and what he has already done for Spanish life, costume, and scenery, we are tempted to speculate upon what he might have achieved had Italy been the scene from which he had derived part of his inspirations; and to express a hope that the grand opportunities for the noblest efforts of art which that classic soil suggests may yet be taken into account by him in the course of his future journeys.

Mr. Phillip, in addition to other works in his own line, is at present engaged upon an historical picture of the marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the pageantry of which his bright pencil and cheerful manner are well adapted to do justice to.

SYDNEY SMIRKE, R.A.

MR. SYDNEY SMIRKE, the newly-elected Royal Academician, may claim hereditary rank in the arts of his country, being the third of his family who has been chosen one of the forty. His brother, Sir Robert Smirke, so eminent in the profession of architecture, which he himself follows, only recently resigned his position as R.A., whilst the father of both was Robert Smirke, the celebrated historical painter, who was R.A. from 1792 till his death, in 1845. As a curious illustration of the associations which sometimes take place in the practice of the arts, it is said that, amongst the last works of the old Robert Smirke, were the designs for the bas-reliefs for the Junior United Service Club, at the corner of Charles-street and Regent-street (since demolished), and for the Oxford and Cambridge Clubhouse, in Pall-mall, of which edifices his two sons were the architects.

Sir Robert Smirke justly holds a high rank in his profession. Both in the design of his buildings and the principles of construction upon which they were carried out, he displays simplicity and correctness of taste, combined with proficiency in all that relates to the practice of his art. The British Museum and the Post Office are amongst the most important of his public works. Both are in the revived Classic style, which was generally accepted as the most fitting and convenient for important public works until of late years, when Byzantine, Moorish, and Gothic, in endless fanciful varieties, began to divide the suffrages of an uneducated public, athirst for novelty and display, however meaningless and inappropriate.

Mr. Sydney Smirke, the more immediate subject of the present memoir, like his brother, displays a predilection for Classic art, though he has also shown ability to cope with success and honour with true Gothic, when occasion required. Of the date of his birth we are not informed. He commenced his professional studies in his brother's office about the year 1817, when he also became a student of the Royal Academy, and obtained the silver medal. In 1819 he carried away the gold medal. During the years 1825-26-27 he increased his store of experience, and improved his taste by an extensive tour through Italy and Germany. On his return he underwent a course of active duty calculated to give him a ripened acquaintance with all the practical requirements of his art—first, as Clerk of the Works in the Office of Works, during the years 1829-31; afterwards as Surveyor to the Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals, to the buildings of the Duchy of Lancaster, to the Society of the Inner Temple; and, lastly, in 1846, as Surveyor to the Trustees of the British Museum.

The principal works by Mr. Sydney Smirke in London are the Carlton Club, built in florid Italian style, to replace the former building, in Grecian architecture, by his brother; the Oxford and Cambridge Clubhouse, in Pall-mall (in conjunction with Sir R. Smirke), in 1835-8; and the Conservative Clubhouse, in St. James's street (in conjunction with Mr. Basevi), in 1845; the Pantheon (restoration); the extension of Bethlem Hospital, and the House of Occupation, Lambeth; Paper Buildings, Temple, a fine specimen of Tudor architecture; and all the new buildings in the British Museum erected since the year 1846, including the magnificent Reading-room. Of the appropriateness of the last-named structure in style to the building to which it is attached—the dome allied to severe Greek architecture—there may be some question; there may be some doubt also as to whether the circular form and the domed skylight are the very best internal y as regards convenience, ventilation, and the general aspect to the eye; but still the work is one which has proved an immense boon to the reading public, and as such demands our acknowledgement.

In all parts of the country Mr. Smirke's works have been numerous and diversified in character—viz., amongst public buildings, Parkhurst Reformatory, in the Isle of Wight; the Custom Houses of Bristol, Gloucester, Newcastle, and Shoreham; the restoration of York Minster after the second fire; restoration of nave and transept of Lichfield Cathedral; the Athenaeum and Assembly-rooms at Bury. Of noblemen and gentlemen's seats—Luton Hoo (rebuilt after the fire), Gunnersbury Park, Clumber (additions to), Drayton Manor (picture gallery, &c.), Oakley Park, Suffolk, &c., &c.; to say nothing of numerous churches, parsonage-houses, schools, &c., in all parts of the country.

Mr. Sydney Smirke was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1847, and a Royal Academician in November, 1859.

THE LATE FRANK STONE, A.R.A.

FRANK STONE, whose sudden and unexpected death we had recently to record, was a man of no ordinary natural endowments, and occupied a field in art entirely his own. This last observation is true in its extreme sense; for it was certainly to the disadvantage of this popular painter that he was entirely without education in art, never having received a lesson in drawing in any school, much less any instruction in the higher provinces of Art, as a guide for the direction of his talent. Moreover, he did not commence the practice of painting as a profession till he was of mature age, and past the period of life usually favourable to receiving impressions from others. Water colours were the vehicle he first adopted. He first exhibited with the Old Water-Colour Society in 1832, of which body he continued a member until 1846. His earlier works consisted of scenes from Shakespeare, and others of a domestic turn, as "The Stolen Sketch," "The Evening Walk," &c. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1837, but in that and the two following years in portrait only. In 1840 he produced his first subject-picture in oils, being a scene from "The Legend of Montrose." In 1841 appeared "The Stolen Interview between Prince Charles and the Infanta of Spain," which was fortunate in being selected by the holder of an Art-Union prize of £200. "The Last Appeal" (1843), and "The Course of True Love never did Run Smooth" (1844), both well known by the engravings published of them, displayed the artist in a new vein, which he afterwards pursued almost exclusively, and with unequalled success, a line involving mixed passages of love, sentimentalism, and gallantry, treated with a keen regard to dramatic effect, the result being somewhat akin to that of an acted charade. Of this class the two scenes of chess-table flirtation—"The Impending Mate," and "Mated," produced in 1847, are familiar to all by the engravings made of them. So also is "Cross-purposes," showing two pair of lovers, each individual of whom appears to be "casting eyes" in the veriest wrong direction, where, of course, there is no response; a curious conceit, but it must be added, more ingenuous than pleasing or satisfactory. A somewhat similar combination is repeated in a pianoforte scene, under the title, as we remember, of "The Dust." Amongst the efforts of a higher class with which Mr. Stone occasionally diversified his labours, and which were of an order to convince us of his ability to treat such themes worthily, if he had only chosen to pursue them with steeliness of purpose, may be mentioned his "Ophelia," produced in 1845; "Miran la and Ferdinand," in 1850; a scene from "The Merchant of Venice," in 1851; ditto from "Cymbeline," in 1852; and one or two scriptural subjects, as "The Sisters of Bethany" and "The Master is Come," produced respectively in 1848 and 1853.

Five or six years ago the artist made a summer visit to Boulogne, and the impressions he experienced during even that short d^rtour from cockneyland were plainly visible in nearly all his subsequent productions. Boulogne fishwives, hale, ruddy, and picturesque, were adopted in exchange for the sickly, sentimental beauties of "gentle" society; stout-limbed, coarse-featured boatmen in place of the "gentlemen" (or gents) of England who sit at home at ease" after their daily duties of the city, the law courts, or the Government office are over. Some of his seaside sketches produced at this time are admirable for the heartiness of treatment, the breadth of handling,

and the fulness of colour thrown into them. With a trip to the Isle of Thanet in view, he gave promise of great excellence in a fruitful line, so congenial to the tastes and feelings of this country, when he was suddenly taken away from his work, by an attack of disease of the heart, on the 18th of November last.

Mr. Stone was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1851, and his non-election as Royal Academician on the occasion of the late election, which took place two days before his death, was, there is no doubt, felt as a severe disappointment. Such the shipwreck of hopes and high ambitious views which too frequently attend the toiling course of genius!

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION AGAINST MOROCCO.
FIGHT WITH THE BENI-SNASSEN.

SEVERAL turbulent nomad tribes which occupy the territory lying between the French possessions in Algeria and the frontier of Morocco, but titular subjects of the latter country, having for some time past harassed the French colonists, pillaged their convoys, and finally attacked a body of cavalry, of which they killed a great number, the Government of the Emperor Napoleon decided upon sending against them an expedition to inflict upon the aggressors such a chastisement as would punish the atrocities committed and prevent their future recurrences. Fortunately for the new Moorish ruler, who was threatened at the same time with an invasion (since accomplished) by the troops of the Queen of Spain, this course was not altogether tantamount, on the part of the French, to a hostile declaration against the subjects and possessions of the Emperor of Morocco in general, but rather against the inhabitants of an outlying portion of territory over whom, on account of their distance from the actual centre of government, and the wild nature of their country, his Majesty could not exercise sufficient control. In the attacks complained of a certain chief of the not very uncommon name of Mohammed-ben-Abdallah had put himself at the head of the tribes of Zekaras, the Beni-Guil, and the Beni-Snassen, and had gained considerable influence over them by an invocation to what he called a holy war. The French occupation of Algeria is near the attainment of its thirtieth anniversary, and this year, according to the belief of certain Mussulmen, was to be the last of their triumphant domination. Up to within a recent period the French frontier had been comparatively calm and secure; but in August and September last the sanguinary onslaughts and predatory incursions made by a number of the sheriff's fanatic followers became so frequent that they led to the formation, under the orders of General Martimprey, of the expeditionary army whose crowning and decisive exploit forms the subject of our illustration.

The expedition was promptly planned and carefully carried out; troops were dispatched from the Algerian provinces; on the borders of the mountain district held by the offending tribes a camp was formed, the most advanced positions of which were put into a strong state of defence, and well provisioned, before a blow was struck, so as to be perfectly provided against any eventuality; for the numerical force of the Moors was such as to render every precaution necessary. At length the two divisions of infantry that had been brought together at the camp of Sidi-Mohammed, on the 25th of October, were joined, on the 26th, by the cavalry division; and on the same day orders were given for the attack on the morrow—orders which spread a feeling of joy throughout the camp, where that feeling had been for some time a stranger, owing to the melancholy sanitary state of the troops, a great number of whom had fallen victims to the prevailing cholera. However, on the 27th, the columns of infantry were set in motion, and were ordered to take up the positions which had been selected for them at the foot of the mountain. Two brigades of attack, under the orders of General de Ligny and Colonel Archinard, advanced on the same level, followed by two brigades of the reserve, aided by Generals Esterhazy and Yusuf. The gallant Commander-in-Chief, General Martimprey, regulated this movement, which presented a most imposing aspect. Spread all over the mountains, the hostile contingents were thus enabled to contemplate the display of the French forces. They could see from their heights the infantry massed on the plain, with the artillery, the ambulances, the ammunition-waggons, and all the accessories of an European army in motion; behind these the redoubt of Sidi-Mohammed, filled with provisions, guarded by a thousand infantry and two squadrons of light horse; and still further, on the skirts of the plain, the clouds of dust raised by the cavalry of General Desvaux, which from an early hour in the morning had been scouring the base of the mountain in all directions. After two hours' march the troops arrived at the valley of Oued-Tagma, on the summit of which commences the Peak of Taffouralt, the scene of the fight represented in our engraving. At two o'clock the Commander-in-Chief gave the signal of attack, and in a few instants afterwards the 2nd Regiment of Zouaves on the one side, and the 13th Battalion of the Chasseurs of Vincennes on the other, had dislodged the Kabyles from the first height at the entrance of the defiles. From this point the combat became more and more animated. The mountains seemed to be swarming with the Beni-Snassen, many of whose chiefs were on horseback. The position was most formidable. Rapid descents covered with brushwood, deep ravines, villages surrounded by trees, thick hedges serving as a protection for the fanatic mountaineers, paths cut up by walls or piles of felled trees, behind each of which was an ambuscade, rendered the attack extremely difficult, more especially as the sons of the Prophet appeared determined to offer an obstinate resistance, which at first somewhat staggered their assailants. But the French attacking columns were soon again massed in the little plain in the lower part of the valley; the trumpets and drums sounded the advance, and away went General de Ligny with his Zouaves direct to the peak, of which they successively carried all the principal spots at the point of the bayonet, whilst Colonel Archinard gained possession of the villages on its right. The Kabyles fought well, but the superiority of the French muskets and artillery soon dispersed them.

Such a combat is difficult to describe in detail, extending as it did over a space of five miles, and up an ascent of seven or eight hundred yards, covered at every possible point by formidable obstacles. At the moment when the Zouaves were reaching the highest ground the Beni-Snassen had prepared a fresh obstruction in the shape of a wide trench defended by a barricade; and as the head of the column, stopped for an instant, was readvancing, the Zouaves were suddenly surprised by a shower of immense pieces of rock hurled from the summit and falling with terrible effect among the men and horses. General Esterhazy had a narrow escape from being crushed by this stony avalanche, the last serious opposition offered; for trenches, rocks, and barricades were at length obliged to yield to the unflinching attack of the French, and at five o'clock in the evening the Peak of Taffouralt was in the possession of its conquerors, whose bivouac-fires speedily announced to the different and hostile tribes that the Beni-Snassen had received the chastisement which their unlawful proceedings had brought upon them.

The Beni-Snassen's submission, since fully made, has been followed by that of the other tribes, who have also asked for *amara*. Hostages have been taken; pecuniary penalties have been inflicted upon the most turbulent in proportion to the nature of their offences; and a sufficiently imposing force has been left on the frontier to ensure the safety of the colonists, and the observance of the conditions imposed upon the conquered. The expected result of the expedition has thus been obtained with promptitude; peace and security are restored. At the time we write the major part of the troops employed in the expedition have returned to their quarters in Algeria, and an officer sent home to France with several banners and trophies of arms taken at the Peak of Taffouralt for the inspection of the Emperor Napoleon has been received by his Majesty at the Palace of Compiègne.

THE PIPE AND THE BOYS OF DOUAI.—The Mayor of Douai, in a circular to the communal schoolmasters, expresses his determination to put down the precious habit of smoking, which he learns, by the reports of the police, prevails to a deplorable extent among the boys of that city. He therefore desires the schoolmasters not only to mark down for punishment all children whom they may see smoking in the streets, but to search the pockets and portfolios of the scholars from time to time, and to take away all cigars, cigarettes, pipes, and tobacco which may be found. He authorises the most severe punishments, and will sanction any measure which the schoolmasters may devise to check the growing evil.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

TURIN.

THE "indefatigable Ratazzi," as the Piedmontese journals like to style him, has no sooner completed the new code for the provincial administration of the kingdom than he addresses himself to the complicated and most difficult problem of the sanitary laws. In all these recent changes a close imitation of France may be detected; and centralisation in everything would seem the great object to be attained. As to the Provincial Governments, one difficulty has already presented itself,—how to obtain seventeen adherents of the Ministerial policy capable of such important trusts, and who can yet be spared from "the party" in the Chamber. Any one at all acquainted with the exigencies of Parliamentary government will easily comprehend how grave must be the embarrassment of contributing seventeen able and zealous followers to situations in which their partisanship can no longer be exerted actively or ostensibly, and by the election law these governors are ineligible to the Chamber of Representatives.

It certainly does amaze a stranger to see how calmly and methodically the Sardinian Cabinet has addressed itself to these measures of reform in the very midst of complications which may entail the most perilous consequences. However, history has told us that the Duke of Wellington passed the eve of a great Peninsular battle in drawing up the provisions of an Irish police bill; and we know that the great Napoleon occupied himself with a measure for the regulation of the Parisian theatres while the Kremlin was in flames beside him. Why, therefore, should not that Diogenes Ratazzi "roll his tub" also? As to the Regency, Italian politicians will have it that it constitutes in itself the great debatable ground between England and France. Certain it is that France "gave no sign" of dissent to the project until the communication from Vienna announced that the appointment of Prince de Carignan would be regarded by Austria as a direct obstacle to the signature of the treaty of peace. And thus we see that Austria coerced France, and France dominated over Piedmont, the last stage of that unhappy country being "worse than the first." M. Buoncompagni's arrangements are now all completed. The united provinces will be divided into two distinct States—Trans and Cis Alpine; with Farini as Governor over the first, and M. Ricasoli over the latter. Nothing would seem wanting to this admirable arrangement save the consent of the exiled Dukes and the concurrence of the Holy Father in this disruption of his States. Some are disposed to advise M. Buoncompagni to make the most of the present, for his lease of power does not promise to be renewable for a long term of years.

That there will be a Congress seems much more certain than that labours can arrive at such a solution of the Italian difficulty as will satisfy any party. Indeed, without any desire to claim the merit of prophecy, we may declare that a general disappointment must result from the deliberations. It will be, in fact, one of those attempts at compromise which only end in widespread discontent. To show this it is only necessary to remember how directly opposite are the views of England and France regarding Italy—not to speak of those of Austria—which are totally different from both. A strong, compact, independent Italian kingdom, with liberal institutions and a representative Government, would realise the English desire. The French policy would like a Confederated Peninsula, ostensibly influenced by the Pope, but really and actually subjected to the will of the Tuilleries. It is not necessary to say what Austria would regard as the Italy of her choice.

Of course, French diplomacy must endeavour to place the question before the Congress in the simple form of a choice between two alternatives—the Treaty of Zurich, and a revolutionised Italy; and it will require all our Foreign Secretary's address to rescue the discussion from such narrow limits; and it is already in the anticipation of this embarrassment that Lord John has grounded his acceptance of the Congress on the previous recognition by all the contracting parties of the sovereignty of the popular will.

Let us confront this declaration of the English statesman with what we are told are the sole conditions on which Rome and Naples will meet the Congress—the distinct understanding that "no change of frontier is to be litigated at all"—and we may form some idea of the prospect of any accord between the parties.

The Pope makes the *sine qua non* of his reforms that his revolted subjects should come back to his rule. "Return to your allegiance and you shall see how I'll treat you." "Put your finger between my grinders," said the bear, "and you'll be surprised how little I'll hurt you." Unhappily the finger is yet smarting from the last squeeze, and memory is too fresh to be easily effaced by promises.

The Piedmontese show unmistakably enough that they do not regard the resumption of hostilities as an improbable event. They are quietly, but steadily, completing the military organisation, and their fleet is in full commission and ready for immediate service. So long, indeed, as England and France continue to regard each other with the present distrust and suspicion, the peace of Europe is never worth more than a week's purchase. I need scarcely tell you that the story of Lord Cowley's mission to England being to forward a plan of general disarmament finds no one insane enough to believe it. There is one insuperable obstacle to the project in the fact that France will always assume her peace establishment to consist of five hundred thousand soldiers and forty ships of the line, just as a Southern American gentleman never feels that he is dressed for dinner if he have not a Bowie knife in his sleeve and a revolver in his pocket. What either of these would regard as his war equipment it is not so easy to say.

P. S. The last news from Rome announces that the Pope has only consented to be represented at the Congress on such conditions as are perfectly impossible.

Grave signs of a reactionary movement—in favour of the exiled refugee family—have shown themselves in Leghorn.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ROBERT ALEXANDER, BART.

Sir Robert Alexander, second Baronet, of the city of Dublin, was the elder son of Sir William Alexander, an Alderman of Dublin, the first Baronet, by his wife, Catherine, daughter and heiress of John Folie Mapas, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. He was born on the 16th of December, 1799, and married, the 17th June, 1796, Eliza, daughter and heiress of John Wallis, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and had three sons, and a daughter, Jane Anne, the wife of Captain J. Nernhardt Hibbert, of Chalfont House, Bucks. Sir Robert Alexander died in his ninetieth year, at his town house, 22, St. James's-place, on the 1st inst. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir William John Alexander, the third Baronet, who was born in 1800, and was educated at Dublin University, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the English Bar in 1825. He went the Oxford Circuit, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1844. Sir William is Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales. This family of Alexander descends from the famous Scottish clan of Macdonald, and settled in Ireland early in the seventeenth century.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CROWDER.

The Hon. Sir Richard Bulden Crowder, second puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was the eldest son of the late William Henry Crowder, Esq., of Montague-place. He was born in London in 1798, and was educated at Eton, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar in 1821 by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn, and for a long series of years he went the Western Circuit, where he attained a high reputation both as a lawyer and advocate, and enjoyed, as well as in London, a very considerable practice. He was, too, a very popular leader of the Western Circuit, on account of his upright and honourable character, and his amiable and agreeable disposition. He was, on the death of Sir Charles Wetherall, appointed Recorder of Bristol, which office he held for nearly eight years, until 1831, when, being then M.P. for Lindsey, he was appointed a puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was knighted. Sir Richard, prior to his elevation to the Bench, had been for some years Clerk for the Admiralty and Judge-Advocate to the Fleet. The awfully sudden demise (he sat in court on Saturday last) of this learned and excellent Judge, which occurred at his residence, 17, Carlton House-terrace, on the 5th instant, has caused a deep and painful feeling of regret among his numerous friends and among the legal profession and the public. Sir Richard Crowder was never married.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Jevons.—The new collection of problems entitled "Chess Gems" is published by subscription, at 10s. per copy. For particulars apply to the editor, Mr. J. A. Miles, of Fakenham, Norfolk.

F. T.—We wanted space for an account of the Reading Chess meeting. The last gathering of the club was a chess solve to Co. entry yesterday.

W. S. L. Silgoe.—1. The move you mention in the distance to the Evans' Gambit is a very bad one. We cannot attempt an analysis of it, but you may be assured it gives the second player a generally strong game. 2. Your problem is incorrect. F. playing 3. Kt to K 5th, Black can retard the mate.

PROFESSOR BOWDLEY.—If the Black Pawn be placed at Black's K 5th the solution may be provided, provided White is allowed to castle; but, in the present position, place the Black King where you will, mate seems impossible.

T. H. NORTH LONDON CHESS CLUB.—A. 1. Q to K 3rd, B. 1. Q to K 3rd, C. 1. Q to K 3rd.

I. W. ALBERGAVENNEY.—You have forgotten the address to which letters should be directed. C. L.—You will have seen from our last Number that your solution is correct.

L. GROSEY.—Your system is certainly briefest, whether more intelligible is doubtful, and, even if superior in all respects, the public will not endure a change. It has been tried over and over again, and always failed.

AULD REMIE.—1. He was not bound to capture the Kt unless he had touched it. 2. In the game referred to, after the move suggested, White would have a superiority sufficient to win, considering that he gave the odds of a Rook.

BIRKBECK.—1. There are two works edited by Alexandre: one, a collection of games; the other, of problems. 2. You should be particular in writing proper names: some of those in your list are quite illegible.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS. No. 824, by M. ANDRE, DAREVON, R. T., NORTHLANDS, QALIP, S. H. N., OUDL, E. R. S., MILLS, CZAR, F. T., A. Z., DULIA, FULIX, M. P., SCHOLBOY, BUGBY, NEMO, PHILIP, G. L., L. G., D. F. V., ROMEO AND FANNY, C. P. J., YOXFORD, W. PREYER, BONN, MINHIE, M. G. F., OLIVER, A. D., OLD BOY, W. LEESBORG, G. R. F., VICTORIA, I. M., OF SHELBURN, MEDIEVAL, VANDERHOEVEN, SARAH BOY, PHILIPS, C. P. G. S., P. Q. R., N. N., R. E., MAINE, J. H. W., T. M. O., RADFOOT, MAX, PEGGY, LITTLE DORRIT, F. A. W. A., B. C., DR. LAW, ENGRAS, ARE RIGHT, ALL OTHERS WRONG.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM. No. 823, by S. H. D., LEX, P. P., A. C., W. W., W. H. C., FRANK, BOX AND COX, MERCATOR, PEREGRINE, W. PREYER, BONN, THE ELEPHANT, R. M. T., B. K., B. A., OXONIANUS, G. W. M., B. K., W. H. D., SCHMIDT, H. E. T. S. M., I. B., B. I. S., L. L., SAN SLICK, CRITES, MUDOCK, DOROTHY, BOMBASTUS, IOTA, E. R. N., PLEIAHD, SAXON, M. A., CANTAB, PICNIER, ORLANDO, ARE CORRECT, ALL OTHERS WRONG.

* Problems received from J. R. EDNEY, R. R. WORMEY, C. M. B., F. DEACON, SIGNOR ASEA, G. M. E., J. A. MILES, S. A. HARRISON, DR. LAW.

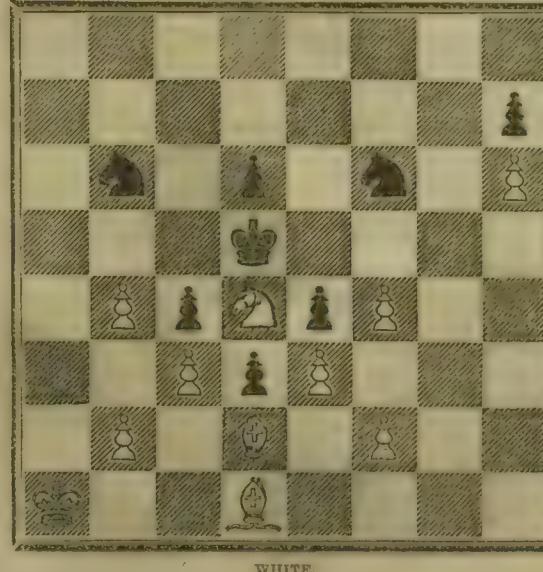
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 824.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K 3rd Q takes Q R, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch, and mate next move.)
(If 1. Kt to Q 3rd, then follows 2. R to K 2nd (ch, and mate next move). If 1. Kt takes 2. Kt to KB 6th (ch) K moves 3. Kt to K B 7th. Mate.)

PROBLEM NO. 825.

By Mr. F. DEACON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Continuation of the Games in Messrs. DE RIVIERE and JOURNOUD'S Match.

GAME VII.

(The sixth game, scored by M. de Rivière, was not preserved.)

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	23. K to R 2nd	Q R to K B sq
2. P takes P	Q takes P	34. Q to Q 2nd	F to K 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q sq	(A very inconsiderate step. White was capitally posted, and should have contented himself in maintaining his ground, without rushing into needless danger.)	
4. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	5. P takes P	P takes P
5. Kt to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	6. Q to K 2nd	K to Kt 2nd
6. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K B 3rd	7. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Kt 5th
7. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	8. R takes R	Q takes R
8. P to K R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	(Why takes the Queen from her present station? The natural move or "R takes R" was in every way preferable.)	
9. P to Q R 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	9. Q to Q 3rd	Q to Kt 4th
10. Castles	Q Kt to K 2nd	10. Q to Q Kt 3rd	K to Kt 3rd
11. K B to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	11. Q to K 5th	P takes P
12. Q Kt to K 4th	Kt takes Kt	12. R to K 5th	R to K 5th
13. R takes Kt	Q R to Q Kt sq	13. Q to K 4th	(The game is now extremely critical on both sides from the Kings being so exposed; but we prefer Black's situation.)
14. Q to K 2nd	Castles	14. R to K 5th	P takes P
15. R to Q 3rd	P to Q R 4th	15. Q to K 5th	R to K 5th
16. Kt to K R 4th	P to K B 4th	16. R to K 5th	(The game is now extremely critical on both sides from the Kings being so exposed; but we prefer Black's situation.)
17. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q 4th	17. Q to K 5th	P takes P
18. Kt to Kt 6th	Kt takes B	18. R to K 5th	R to K 5th
19. Q takes Kt	R to K B 3rd	19. Q to K 5th	(And White resigns.)
20. Kt to K R 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd	20. R to K 5th	
		21. Q R to K sq	P to Q B 4th
		(He might have made short and sure work of the struggle by playing—21. R to Q Kt 2nd, 24. P to Q Kt 5th, &c.)	
		22. P to Q B 3rd	K to R sq
		23. B to Q B 4th	P takes P
		24. P takes P	K to Q sq
		25. Q R to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
		26. Kt to K B 3rd	B takes Kt
		27. B to Q Kt 5th	Q to K 2nd
		28. K R takes B	Q to K 2nd
		29. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
		30. B to Q B 4th	Q to K 2nd
		31. Q R takes P	Q P (ch) to Kt 2nd
		32. K to R sq	B to Q B 4th

THE BRADFORD AND SETTLE CHESS CLUBS having arranged for a home and home contest, the first match was played on the 3rd inst., in the Settle Chess Rooms. Each club deputed five representatives, who (with the exception of Messrs. Werner and Birkbeck, matched by consent) were pitted against each other by ballot. The prize was a copy of Alexandre's work on Chess. The following is the score:—

Brafford.	Won.	Settle.	Won.	Drawn.
Robert Milligan, jun.	0	George Stansfeld	3	—
Francois Landolphi ..	1	Allan Brown ..	1	—
I. A. Heselton ..	0	J. H. Burrow ..	3	—
H. Ammelburg ..	1	John Armistead ..	2	—
Edward Werner ..	2	John Birkbeck ..	0	1

4 9 1

The return match will be played at Bradford some time during the present month.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1123.—By C. M. D., of Dundee.

White: K at Q Kt 2nd, Q at K Kt sq, R at Q Kt 6th, Kt at K 4th.
Black: K at Q 4th, R at K 2nd, P at K 4th and Q 3rd.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

No. 1129.—By Mr. W. GREENWOOD.

White: K at K B 6th, R at K 2nd and 4th, B at K B 3rd, Kt at Q 5th.
Black: K at Q 6th, P at Q 2nd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1130.—By CONRAD BAUER.

(This was one of the competing Problems in the American Tourney.)

White: K at Q B 3rd, Q at Q Kt 7th, B at K 7th, Kt at K Kt 2nd and B 5th, P at K Kt 2nd.

Black: K at K B 4th, R at K R 4th, Kt at K Kt sq, P at K R 6th and Q 3rd, and Q 2nd.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has presented £25 towards the funds of the Aberdeen Female School of Industry.

The Paris papers announce the death, at Elbeuf, of Madame St. Amand, at the age of 103.

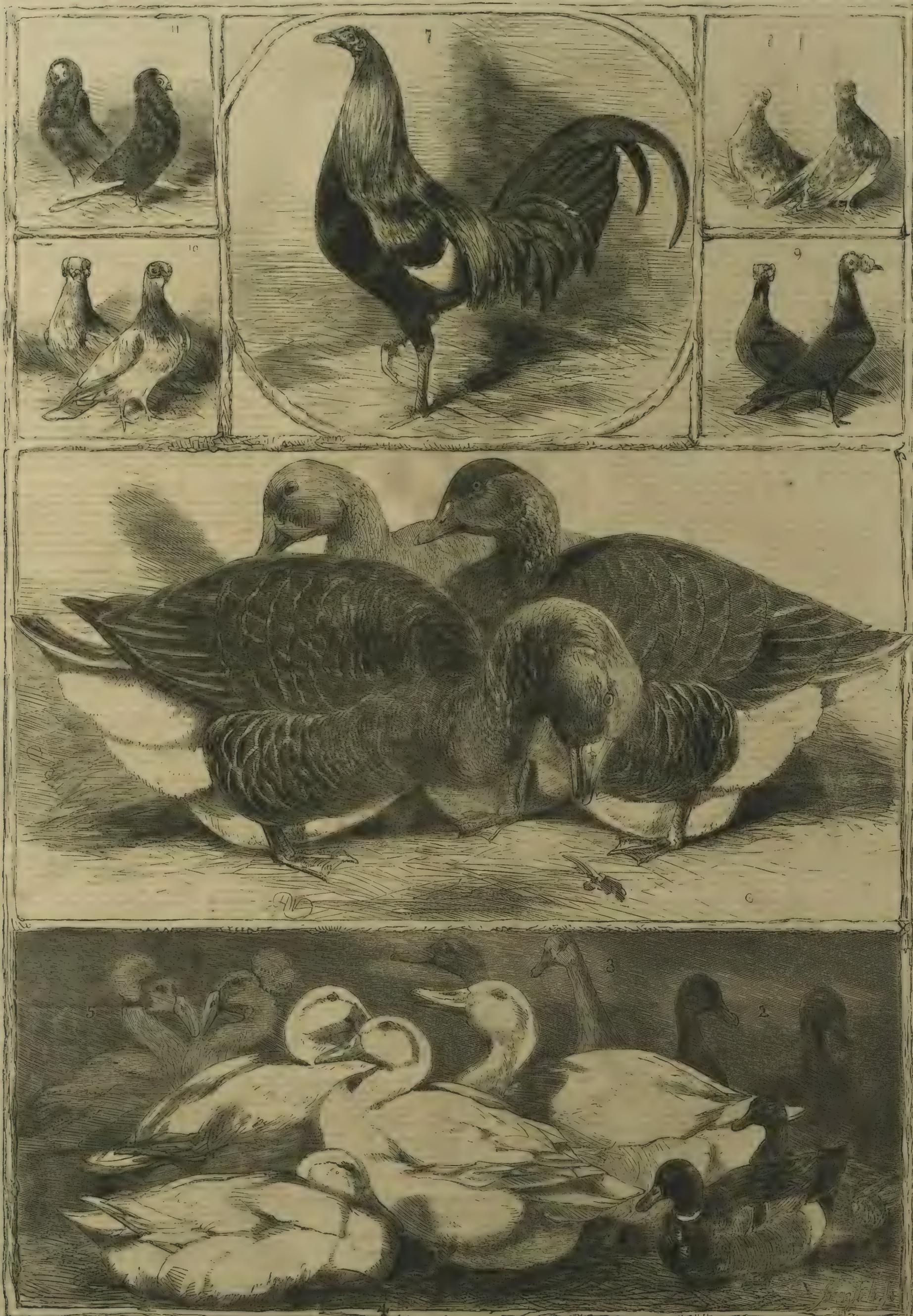
The cholera having disappeared at Algesiras, clean bills of health are now issued there.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 759,424lb., an increase of 63,491lb compared with the previous statement.

All further efforts to get the *Paramatta* off the Anegada Reef have been abandoned, and she is fast breaking up.

The ladies of Vienna have determined upon the abandonment of the use of gloves in private parties and at the opera.

The *Univers* says it is intended to erect a splendid altar at Cologno to contain the precious relics of Duns Scotus.



1, Class 60, 1st Prize, Mr. E. Stansfield, Bradford, Yorkshire.
2, Class 19, 1st Prize, Miss Clifton, Whittington, Worcester.
3, Class 57, 1st Prize, Mrs. J. K. Fowler, Prebendal Farm, Aylesbury.
4, Class 60, Highly commended, Mr. John Shackel, Small Heath, Birmingham.

5, Class 60, Highly commended, Richd. Hare, Lord Berwick Cronkhill, Shrewsbury.
6, Class 58, 1st Prize and Silver Plate, Miss Fowler, Prebendal Farm, Aylesbury.
7, Sweepstakes, 1st Prize, the Hon. W. W. Vernon, Wooley Hall, Rugeley.
8, Class Cup, Almonds, Mr. Peter Eden, Salford.

9, Class Cup, Carriers, Mr. Peter Eden, Salford.
10, The Cup (1), Babees, Mr. E. R. Maddeford, Etaline.
The Cup (2), Jacobins Mr. E. R. Maddeford, Etaline.

THE BIRMINGHAM POULTRY SHOW — SEE PAGE 564.



THE SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW.

BEAUTY'S Butterfly has shown uncontestedly to our herd-book entomologists that there are butterflies at Burnley which can bloom both summer and winter. Still, although she will mark an era in the Smithfield Club annals as the wonder of a strong heifer class, there is no disguising the fact that in the three great classes of England—Devon, Hereford, and Shorthorn—the show of 1859 fell short as a whole. The general outcry has been that the animals have been sent up so far that *Punch* was not hard on them when it typified a gold medallist with one side beef and the other dip-candles; but this year we really thought that breeders had rather run into the opposite extreme, and that the mass of the shorthorns especially had not been, to use the grazier's phrase, "well enough done to." We missed, too, the delicate juiciness which seemed to mark the Devons beyond all others for a beef destiny; and Mr. Farquharson's double prizeman did not redeem its race. One Hereford heifer and three Hereford cows were all that came; and the shorthorn steers, once the glory of the show, were absolutely ridiculous when compared with the cracks of other years. The shorthorn cow class was not remarkable, but the heifers atoned for their shortcomings, and the trio behind the white daughter of Master Butterfly might have all been winners. The Sussex cattle were good, but numerically weak; while three or four longhorns served to show that the fine old breed which Bakewell loved had gradually lost its sway, and only lingered in its early home near the Dun Cow of Warwick and the Derby Ram. There have been as good Scotch bulls shown, but the Scotch horned breed was gloriously represented. There was but "one member for all Ireland" in the shape of a black and white Kerry cow, and it came from the neighbourhood of Gravesend. The Welsh was a good class, and there was no fault to find with the crossed breeds except that they were not so interesting as usual. The Leicesters showed no falling off, and Mr. Jordan's triumphs for the East Riding were not confined to his prize pen, as his eighty-month ewe in the extra stock was dwelt on with equal delight by the lovers of longwools, and had all the bloom of a two-shear. Mr. Rigid's pen of Southdown wethers under twenty-two months was wonderful, and gave the Duke of Richmond's no chance, more especially on the point of scraggs. One of them was by Mr. Webb's celebrated Duke, and the two others by a son of his First Favourite; so that, as usual, Babraham was there or thereabouts. The Cotswolds also showed some wonderful fleeces; and in one pen especially these were as white and beautiful as if they had been in the fuller's hand. Three lots of pigs were disqualifed; and certainly it baffled beholders to conceive how the first and second pens in Class 39 could be under four months, although one lot had been fed on "barley-meal toppings and boiled potatoes." Prince Albert's pigs were right worthy gold medallists, and "barley-meal and sharps" had been their Royal fare.

In the Devon Steer Class his Royal Highness was second with a small and "clever-looking" one of his own breeding to Mr. Farquharson's, which kept its Birmingham place, but hardly fulfilled our anticipations. It has nice offal, but is not striking throughout, though across its loins it had no compeer in the "gay red line." The Devon cows were not such a level lot as we had expected. Mr. Turner's was verging on ten, and seemed to bend quite down before and to have grown up into a small mountain behind; while Mr. Heath's winner, bred by Mr. Quartley, which was of the same age and had also had five calves, showed no such unsightliness, and had a very level fore flank. Every one who could not make allowance for the wonderful maturity which it showed, when still five months and three days short of three years, was quite disappointed at first sight with Mr. Shirley's gold-medal Hereford ox, of which such great things had been said at Birmingham. Catching its hocks and quarters as one walked along the avenue, there was perhaps hardly anything to compare with it in utter vulgarity, and when you got behind it you found that, though the leg of beef was good, there was a sad deficiency about the buttock. A front and a side view, however, told a very different tale. There were the splendid crops, the fine hair, frame, and handling; but still a very good judge considered that it had "lost character since Birmingham." Mr. Heath's winner in the older class had a wonderfully catching top, and was very fat, but it got its great girth rather too much in the wrong place, and was nipped in behind to boot; so that, for elegance, we preferred Mr. Aldworth's, which came second. Mr. Naylor's red and white Hereford cow had nearly all the attributes of a Durham about her, and many Hereford men grumble that one so rich in those characteristics as Lady Emily Foley's cow should have been beaten by her in successive weeks. However, at Birmingham, a Devon, Hereford, and shorthorn man made up the trio of Rhadamantuses; so that the decision was hardly likely to be "corrected" when the same shorthorn judge (Mr. Sanday), the celebrated auctioneer and breeder of shorthorns, Mr. Wetherell, and Mr. Hole, a Devonian, guided the fates of the medals at Smithfield. There was a very mellow look about this cow of Mr. Naylor which quite betokened the shorthorn, and from her we naturally turned to them. The young steer of Mr. Frost hardly filled the eye; and when we remember with what satisfaction we looked on the gold medal steer of Mr. Stratton in 1858, which the rules excluded now from the elder list, we felt bitterly disappointed. Still it was an orthodox roan, with good legs of beef and nice handling, but it would have borne some extra stones of beef, and looked all the better. Lord Exeter's first prize steer in the next class had been only second the week before at Oakham to the steer which was second now. His Lordship's was good and level in the steak part, but still rather coarse at both ends, and dipped in the middle. In fact, in its size and character it came rather more up to the Smithfield style than Mr. Swinler's, which decidedly beat it on the score of neatness, and rather kinder handling; but, on the whole, we side with the Oakham decision. Sir Thomas Whichcote's highly-commended heifer had as' so been a winner at Oakham, and was, as many said, "a delightful beast," on a very short leg. Mr. Aldworth's white, which stood second, was very level and beautiful; but it was light in front, and it was both in this point and general massiveness of frame that it fell so far short of the white wonder at its side. Mr. Culshaw might well stand proudly beside his lovely protégé, and answer the scores of questions which the delighted crowd put to him. Still, placed next to Mr. Aldworth's white, Beauty's Butterfly did not, from the similarity in colour, show out in such fine relief; and it was also a pity that she had not been allotted a stall on the other side, with her head to the main avenue, where her wondrous crops and neck veins, and dainty horns springing from that sweet mild head, would have been bright to view in all their glory. She is only three years and seven months, and last year she won both the prize in her class and the cup at the Durham fat show. She has never had a calf, and deceived them most bitterly, as she was full of milk when her time was up. Master Butterfly only left twelve calves behind him; and so highly does Colonel Towneley value this beautiful remnant of him that, when she and Rose of Towneley have visited the York Show, they will go back to Towneley Hall once more. They feel certain that Beauty's Butterfly is not in calf, but there is some doubt as to whether Rose of Towneley is or not. The latter has won eight or nine times already, both at the Royal, the Yorkshire, and the North Lancashire, &c. She is by The Squire, a half brother to Frederick, the sire of Master Butterfly, whose stock have come out with such honour the very year that he died. Rose of Towneley was a clear winner in her class, as there was rather too much "fool's fat" (as Mr. Bates used to term it) on Mr. Stratton's cow; and for once, both in this class and the steers, the far-famed pastures of Broadbenton could not hold their own. Viscount Boyne's pure West Highlander was very grand; and the "compound" which forms one of his four articles of food was so effective that, if Mr. Shirley's steer had not been there, he would have got the gold medal to a certainty. Mr. M'Combie's was a rare Angus poll; and, in the point of horn and style, the merest tyro would have never doubted as to Colonel Pennant's right to the premiership of the Welsh. In the Extra Stock we were especially pleased with the fine, level, cylindrical Sussex steer of Mr. Coote; and Earl Howe had a very sweet Durham heifer, full of grand character.

Ten of the animals had been fed on Thorley's food, and, of course, the pictures on that subject in his stand were both startling and diffuse, though the huntsman and hounds was rather a wide cast. Mr. Gibbs's root and seed stall was, however, the admiration of the galleries; and no common eye could have blended them so harmoniously. The Broxbourne gourd of 234lb. weight had also many

a gazer; and there were Chinese potatoes, looking like a cross between that esculent and a horseradish, with stems warranted to grow from two feet to ten.

In machinery there was nothing especially new. The steam-engines held their old serried rank under the gallery, but they seemed out of place where there are no sheaves to thrash and no clay to mix, and there stood in peaceful ease "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean." There was also a dainty cart, picked out with "red, white, and blue," and breathing a martial spirit quite in accordance with the county rifle brigades, whose commissariat it is no doubt intended to carry on field-days. The artificial managers exhausted their ingenuity in inviting horses to eat like Christians, and pattern names—"Blink Bonny," "Musjid," "Toxophilite," to wit—hung overhead, one on a fancy iron buckle ground.

It is said that the space in these galleries alone is rented for £700, and, with such powers of income at their command, it seems quite on the cards that the society may turn their aspirations Kensington-wards and eschew Islington. The east glory in running west, but the west do not care, speaking from a London point of view, to journey off east, unless it be to the Bank on dividend-day. Still, Islington has a strong case, as it is near the shambles, and in the very heart of the railway stations. Her Majesty did not favour the show with her presence, but Prince Albert came about four o'clock on the Monday, and went round the entire show with Mr. William Torr, the senior steward, as his cicerone. The show, which has been wonderfully attended so far, closes tonight. For two more years it will be held there, and then the Baker-street charter will pass away. It seems strange that there is no high price from at least ten to four on the first day; and it will be stranger still, when the club which Lord Althorp founded has a permanent home, if it allow the Crystal Palace to act as its proxy in the article of roots and fowls, and thus let its vigorous young Birmingham rival win two points against it without even a struggle.

THE ILLUSTRATION.

No. 1 in order in our Illustration is a very good specimen of a steer of the Sussex red breed, belonging to and bred by Mr. John Shoesmith, of Berwick, near Lewes, which won the first prize in its class. Beauty's Butterfly figures as No. 2, the first time she was ever in that position, as such has been her aptitude to feed that last year she virtually left the pasture and yet beat everything at the Durham Fat Show. She is now 9ft. 1in. in her girth, and has lost nothing in her travels. Her dam, Beauty, won the head cow prize at the Lincoln Royal Show in 1854, when Colonel Towneley fairly wrested the monopoly of the shorthorn championship from the Booths, and added the first bull-calf prize, with Master Butterfly, and the first yearling-heifer prize, with Blanche VI., to his herd victories, besides being second with Vestris to Mr. Douglas's two-year-old heifer, Rose of Summer. It will be long before Smithfield sees such an animal again; and but for a slight tightness just above the setting on of the tail, she would be faultless. Mr. Naylor's prize Hereford cow is No. 3; and, as in the case of Mr. Shirley's young Hereford ox (No. 4), her Birmingham honours were not tarnished when she challenged a second issue with her opponents in London. The middle portion of the Illustration represents the head of a Leicester sheep on the right, and of a Southdown on the left of the centre head.

THE PRIZES.

The following is a list of the animals which have taken the first prizes in each class, with the names of the exhibitors and breeders, the judges being for Cattle: Wm. Sanday, Jas. Hole, and Wm. Wetherell. Cross-bred and Shortwoollen Sheep: Wm. Fookes, H. P. Hart, and Hy. Thurnall. Longwoollen Sheep and Pigs: John Moon, R. J. Wiley, and George Mann.

CATTLE.

Class 1—Devon Steers: First prize of 25l. to No. 6, Robert Farthing, of North Petherton, Somerset; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 2—Devon Steers or Oxen: First prize of 25l. to No. 15, J. J. Farquharson, of Langton House, near Blandford; medal to the breeder, James Quarterly, of Molland House, near South Molton.

Class 3—Devon Heifers: First prize of 15l. to No. 27, Robert Farthing; medal to the breeder, Mrs. S. W. Farthing, of Dodington, near Bridgewater.

Class 4—Devon Cows: First prize of 20l. to No. 32, William Heath, of Ludham Hall, near Norwich; medal to the breeder, James Quarterly.

Class 5—Hereford Steers: First prize of 25l. to No. 41, R. Shirley, of Bancott Munslow, near Shrewsbury; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 6—Hereford Steers or Oxen: First prize of 25l. to No. 44, W. Heath, of Ludham Hall, near Norwich; medal to the breeder, the late Thomas Longmore.

Class 7—Hereford Heifers: First prize of 15l. to No. 48, R. Hill, of Golden Hall, near Shrewsbury; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 8—Hereford Cows: First prize of 20l. to No. 52, J. Taylor, of Leighton Hall, Montgomeryshire; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 9—Shorthorned Steers: First prize of 25l. to No. 57, E. Frost, of West Wrating Hall, Cambridgeshire; medal to the breeder, J. Webb, of West Wrating, near Linton.

Class 10—Shorthorned Steers or Oxen: First prize of 25l. to No. 63, the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley Park; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 11—Shorthorned Heifers: First prize of 15l. to No. 84, Lieut.-Col. Towneley, of Towneley Park, Lancashire; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 12—Shorthorned Cows: First prize of 20l. to No. 92, Lieut.-Col. Towneley; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 13—Sussex Steers or Oxen: First prize of 20l. to No. 97, J. Shoesmith, of Berwick, near Lewis; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 14—Sussex Heifers: First prize of 10l. to No. 105, T. Child, of Slinfold, Sussex; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 15—Norfolk or Suffolk Polled Steers or Oxen: First prize of 10l. to No. 110, T. M. Hudson, of Castleacre, Norfolk; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 16—Norfolk or Suffolk Polled Heifers or Cows: First prize of 10l. to No. 111, R. Cooke, of Livermore, Suffolk; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 17—Longhorned Steers or Oxen: First prize of 10l. to No. 113, W. T. Cox, of the Hall, Spalding, Lincolnshire; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 18—Longhorned Heifers or Cows: First prize of 10l. to No. 114, W. T. Cox, of same place; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 19—Scotch Horned Steers or Oxen: First prize of 20l. to No. 123, Viscount Boyne, of Brancethorpe, near Durham; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 20—Scotch Horned Heifers or Cows: First prize of 10l. to No. 126, A. Lead, of Tattonhoe Bar Farm, Bucks; medal to the breeder, unknown.

Class 21—Scotch Polled Steers or Oxen: First prize of 20l. to No. 127, W. M'Combie, of Tillyfour, near Aberdeen; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 22—Scotch Polled Heifers or Cows: First prize of 10l. to No. 134, T. R. B. Cartwright, of Aynho, Northampton; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 23—Irish Steers or Oxen: No entry.

Class 24—Irish Heifers or Cows: First prize of 10l. to No. 138, the Earl of Darnley, of Cobham Hall, Kent; medal to the breeder, unknown.

Class 25—Welsh Steers or Oxen (Runts): First prize of 20l. to No. 141, the Hon. Colonel Pennant, of Penrhyn Castle, near Bangor, Carnarvon; medal to the breeder, unknown.

Class 26—Welsh Heifers or Cows of any Age: The prize of 10l. to No. 145, J. E. Bennett, of Husband's Bosworth Grange, near Rugby; medal to the breeder, unknown.

Class 27—Cross or Mixed bred Steers: First prize of 15l. to No. 150, W. Aldworth, of Fulford, Berks; medal to the breeder, G. Brooks, of Lyford, near Wantage.

Class 28—Cross or Mixed bred Steers or Oxen: First prize of 15l. to No. 156, J. Beasley, of Chapel Brampton, near Northampton; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 29—Cross or Mixed bred Heifers: The prize of 10l. to No. 161, E. Frost, of West Wrating Hall, Cambridge; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

SHEEP.

Class 30—Fat Wether Sheep, of any Longwoollen Breed: First prize of 20l. to No. 177, F. Jordan, of Eastburn, Yorkshire; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 31—Fat Wether Sheep, of any Longwoollen Breed: First prize of 20l. to No. 187, G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, Notts; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 32—Fat Wether Sheep, of any Longwoollen Breed (not Leicesters): First prize of 15l. to No. 197, J. Davis, of Webton Court, near Hereford; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 33—Long and Short Woolled Cross-bred Fat Wether Sheep: First prize of 15l. to No. 229, G. Hine, jun., of Oakley, near Bedford; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 34—Long and Short Woolled Cross-bred Fat Wether Sheep: First prize of 10l. to No. 233, G. Hine, jun., of Oakley, near Bedford; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 35—Fat Wether Sheep, of any Shortwoollen Breed: First prize of 20l. to No. 256, W. Rigden, of Hove, near Brighton; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 36—Fat Wether Sheep, of any Shortwoollen Breed: First prize of 10l. to No. 257, W. Rigden, of Hove, near Brighton; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 37—Fat Wether Sheep, of any Shortwoollen Breed: First prize of 20l. to No. 268, the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, near Chichester medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 38—Fat Wether Sheep, of any Shortwoollen Breed (not South Downs): First prize of 15l. to No. 280, W. B. Canning, of Chiseldon, near Swindon; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

PIGS.

Class 39—First prize of 10l. to No. 314, G. B. Morland, of Chilton Farm, Berkshire; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 40—First prize of 10l. to No. 322, G. B. Morland; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 41—First prize of 10l. to No. 327, G. Beale, of Frowleworth, Leicester; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

Class 42—First prize of 10l. to No. 339, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; medal to the breeder, the exhibitor.

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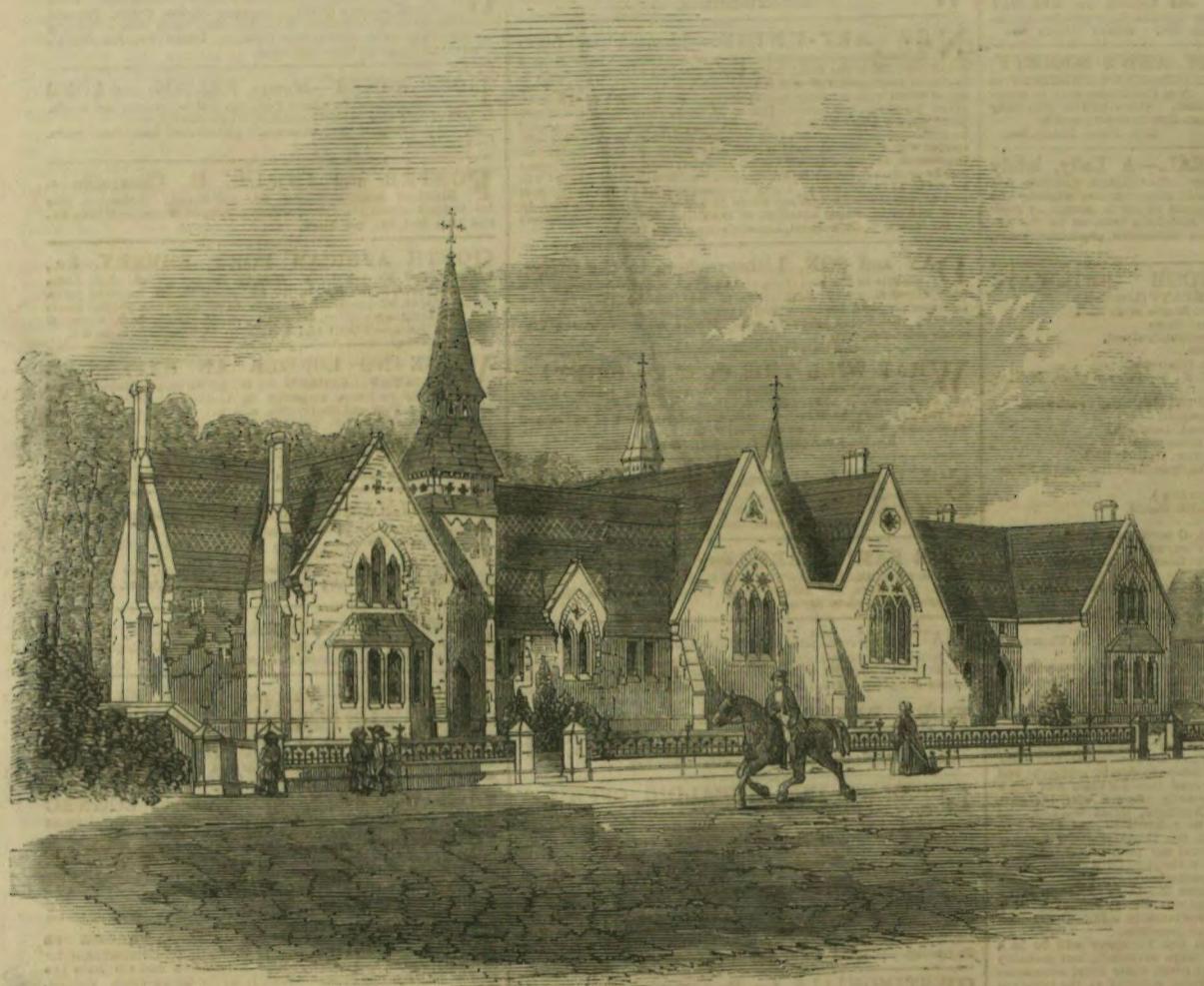
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LEAMINGTON NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

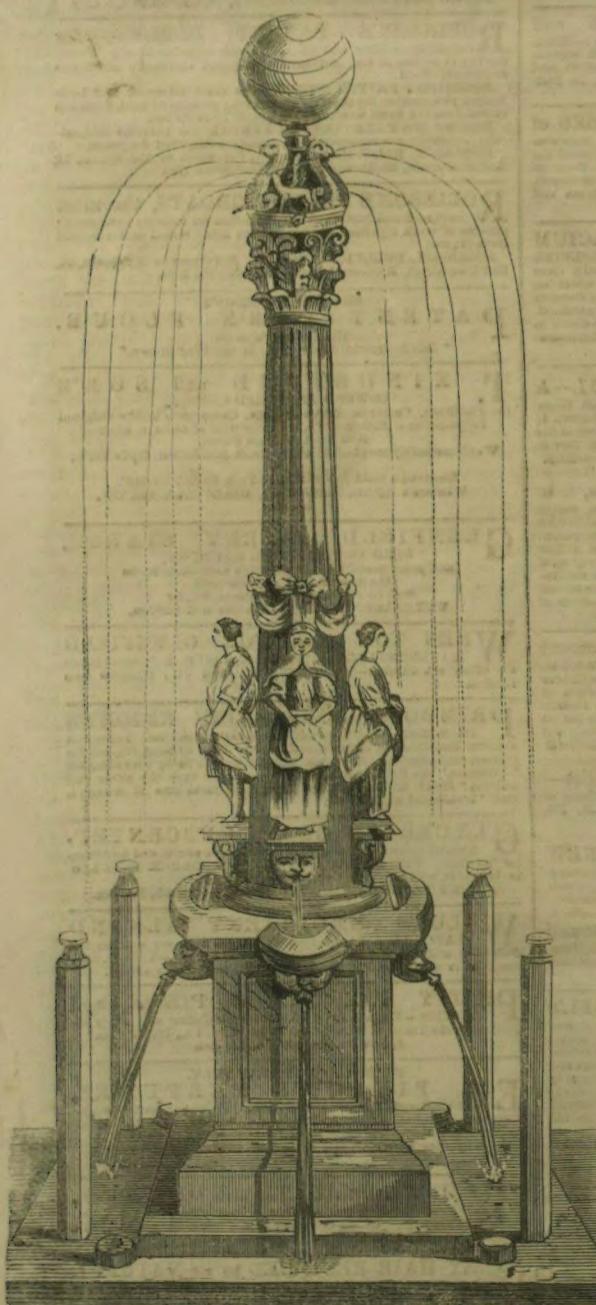
THESE schools, which have recently been erected in the thriving town of Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, in connection with the parish church, were opened on the 3rd ult., when upwards of five hundred children partook of tea and cake. The exterior of the building has an extremely pleasing effect, being erected in a Gothic style of architecture, and presenting an elevation broken in parts, and distributed with great regard to proportion. On the roof are an ornamental bell-turret and two octagonal towers for purposes of ventilation. The whole of the building is of red brick and Bath stone, the dressed bricks being manufactured in Leamington. In the front of the building is a neat iron railing, and the open space between the railing and the schools is laid with turf and shrubs. In the interior the ornamental and the useful are blended with good taste. The length of the school-room is 77 feet by 40 feet, divided down the centre by a movable partition, so that the school-rooms are distinct on ordinary occasions, and together will accommodate 400 children, the side to the right being appropriated to the girls, and that on the left is set apart for the boys. This side of the school is rather larger than the other by about 25 feet by 17 feet, a return piece in the form of a letter L having been made use of for this additional accommodation. There are also two class-rooms, 18 feet by 15 feet, on each side of the school-rooms. A neat and convenient residence has been placed at each end for the master and mistress. Each house has a good-sized sitting-room, with bay windows; a convenient kitchen and three bed-rooms. The roof of the building is an open one, and the whole of the woodwork is stained oak colour. Gas is laid into the building, and was lighted on the occasion of the opening. The vacant land at the back of the building is divided by a wall, and forms two playgrounds, one for the boys and another for the girls; and in addition to this there is an open shed where the children may play protected from rain and other inclemencies of the weather.

NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN, CAMDEN-TOWN.

THE erection of one of the handsomest Drinking-fountains at present in the metropolis has just been completed at Camden-town, through the munificence of the inhabitants in conjunction with the Public Drinking-fountain Association. The fountain is erected in the centre of Camden-broadway, opposite to the Camden-road station of the North London Railway, and at the bottom of the road leading to Camden-road-villas and the New Cattle Market. It is built in a monumental form, and is sixteen feet in height, Mansfield stone forming the chief material in its composition, and the Norman being the style of architecture chosen. The upper portion of the structure, in which the cistern is contained, is supported by four pillars of polished red granite, the water flowing from a well-carved lion's mouth. The drinking-fountain is approached by steps facing the main road on the south, and the water, after passing through a grating underneath the drinking-cup, is conveyed by a pipe to the base of the structure at the northern side, whence it supplies a trough provided for the use of dogs and other animals. The vestry of St. Pancras, upon the application of the committee of the Drinking-fountain Association, appropriated them sixteen sites on which to erect drinking-fountains, and this is the first which has been made use of for the purpose. The inhabitants of Camden-town are indebted to Messrs. Bell and Clayton for the design of this elegant structure, which is a great ornament to the neighbourhood; nor could the association have selected a more suitable site for the first erection in Camden-town, when the large amount of traffic at this spot is taken into consideration. The fountain has been erected at a cost of upwards of one hundred pounds.

THE BEEHIVE PUBLIC-HOUSE, GRANTHAM.

SUNDAY particulars are given in the gazetteers respecting the ancient borough and market town of Grantham, Lincolnshire, touching its history and its present condition. Thus, we are informed, among other matters, that Grantham was at an early period the seat of a suffragan bishop; that at the time of the Norman survey it was held in Royal demesne; that Newton received his classical education, previously to his entering Trinity College, Cambridge, at the free



ANCIENT DIAL AND FOUNTAIN.

grammar school of this town; and that the church is a beautiful specimen of the Gothic style which prevailed in the thirteenth century, and is celebrated for its "lofty steeple," 273 feet high. None of these authorities, however, that we have seen make mention of the "living sign" which is the subject of our Illustration. The "Beehive" public-house is in Castle-gate, and is kept by Mr. George Rushby. Its signboard contains the following lines, in which the local bard, above the influence of petty jealousy, refers to the other "rarity" of Grantham, and even gives it priority:—

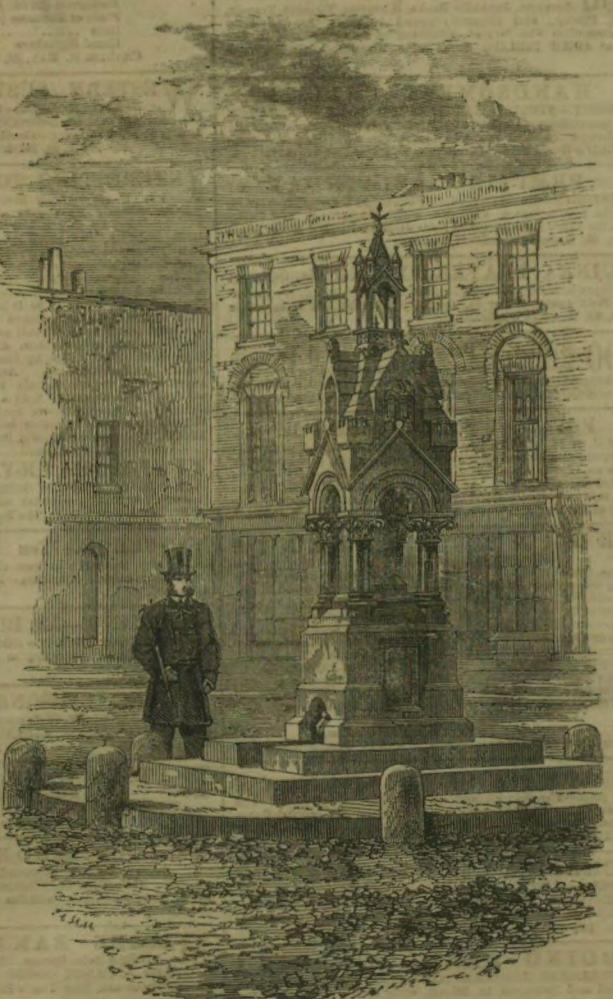
STOP, TRAVELLER! THIS WONDROUS SIGN EXPLORE,
AND SAY, WHEN THOU HAST VIEWED IT O'ER AND O'ER,
GRANTHAM, NOW TWO RARITIES ARE THINE—
A LOFTY STEEPLE, AND A LIVING SIGN!

The signpost-poet, it will be perceived, gives us no information regarding the origin of this "wondrous sign" as to when and by whom it was raised, and the gentleman to whom we are indebted



THE BEEHIVE PUBLIC-HOUSE, CASTLE-GATE, GRANTHAM.

for the sketch is not more communicative on the subject. It is, however, there is reason to believe, of considerable antiquity; though whether originating in a mere freak of humorous whimsicality, or suggested by some local tradition or incident—such, for example, as the alighting of a swarm of bees near the spot—is a matter merely of haphazard guess. One cannot, however, help thinking that there must have been a spice of grim sarcasm in the character of the person who first hoisted such a sign for a public-house; and, if not intended, it must certainly frequently have been taken, as a significant hint by tippling dawdlers, if any such frequented the Beehive, to be up and doing. At all events, whatever may have been the origin, near or remote, of this "living sign," or the motive of its designer, it presents a singular appearance in the midst of a busy town, and is, we think, worthy of being "made a note of" in our columns.



DRINKING-FOUNTAIN, BROADWAY, CAMDEN-TOWN.

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